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Marble Defeats Stammers For Wimbledon's Crown; Clipper on Northern Hop

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 8, 1939

U. S. Star Downs Briton, 6-2, 6-0, in 25 Minutes

WIMBLEDON, England (AP)—Playing one of the greatest games of her career, Alice Marble of San Francisco beat Kay Stammers of Britain today, 6—2, 6—0, and in 25 minutes added the Wimbledon "world tennis championship" to her United States crown.

Frank H. D. Wilde and Nina Brown of Great Britain qualified to meet Bobby Riggs and Alice Marble, United States stars, in the mixed doubles final later today. They defeated Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., 6—3, 7—5, this morning.

Nineteen Passengers Make Initial Northern Hop

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—Nineteen persons, first to make a commercial trans-Atlantic flight over the northern route, left here today aboard Pan American Airways' flying boat Yankee Clipper. Eleven of the passengers were newspaper, magazine, radio, or news service executives.

The huge plane left the waters of Long Island Sound at 8:25 a. m. (E. S. T.) and headed for Southampton, England. [Details: Page 3.]

French Air Lines Open Trans-Atlantic Service

BORDEAUX (AP)—The French flying boat Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris took off at 11:12 p. m. (5:12 p. m., E. S. T.) yesterday from Biscarosse for New York on the first trip of Air France's trans-Atlantic service to North America.

A. F. of L. Plans Fight on WPA Wage Reduction

WASHINGTON (AP)—American Federation of Labor leaders, declaring they were determined to safeguard the wage rate structure in the construction industry, called in the chiefs of all its affiliated unions to a strategy meeting here July 12 to fight wage rate reductions on WPA projects. [Details: Page 3.]

Men Ordered to Harvest Crops in Czech Areas

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—The Government yesterday ordered the marshalling of all available men needed to bring in the harvest throughout the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Students and unemployed workers are to be assigned voluntary farm work. It was estimated 100,000 men are needed.

Southern England Tests Air Raid Blackout

LONDON (AP)—Populous southern England, interrupted its normal week-end routine for a great air-raid precaution test tonight calling for a six-hour "blackout" over a 16,000-square-mile area.

In addition, the London region was prepared for a separate test of precautionary measures planned to protect the vast dock region and 40 miles of the Thames River Valley from enemy bombing planes.

Hitler Shortens Title to 'Der Führer'

BERLIN (AP)—Adolf Hitler has shortened his official title from "Der Führer und Reichskanzler" (the leader and Reichschancellor) to "Der Führer." Henceforth he will sign "Der Führer," and newspapers, official documents, and public speakers will refer to him as such.

The reason given for the change was:

"The title of Chancellor gave Hitler an air of being a functionary or politician, whereas he is the beloved leader of his people."

Reich Closes 3 Protestant Theological Schools

BERLIN (AP)—Three of Germany's 16 Protestant theological schools yesterday were ordered closed by Oct. 1 by Bernhard Rust, Minister of Education. The three schools are those of ancient Heidelberg University and the universities of Leipzig and Rostock. Protestant church circles said efforts were being made to have the order rescinded.

Last Leader of Loyalist Spain Goes on Trial

MADRID (AP)—Julian Besteiro, Spanish Socialist, the last leader of Spain's defeated Republic, went to trial today on charges of "aiding rebellion."

At the close of the civil war last March, Señor Besteiro, a former teacher in the University of Madrid, appealed to General Franco for an "honorable peace" but General Franco insisted on "unconditional surrender."

Educators Pick Milwaukee for 1940 Session

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Milwaukee, Wis., named as the first choice of the National Education Association for its next year's convention, by the organization's directors today, with Boston the second choice. Directors said the convention would be held at Milwaukee if facilities were adequate.

Speedy State Action Is Urged To Save Old Colony Rail Line

Prompt State action to prevent abandonment of passenger service on Old Colony Railroad South Shore lines is urged in a special committee report which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today he will submit to the Legislature on Monday.

The special "citizens" committee, appointed by the Governor, has added to other arguments in favor of retention of rail service, the assertion that provision of adequate railroad transport is necessary for efficient defense of the southeastern Massachusetts coast.

In its report the committee advocated creation of a special commission with power to investigate and co-ordinate the work of the several groups seeking to prevent the proposed abandonment, and with adequate funds to permit Attorney General Paul A. Dever to fight the steps in the courts.

The committee points out that the Fore River shipyard in Quincy, where naval vessels are often constructed, together with the naval ammunition depot at Hingham and the Cape Cod Canal district, would be affected by abandonment.

"There is no doubt that such abandonment of passenger service in the communities concerned would result in a sharp decline in the valuation of real estate, in the closing of business houses and in the decrease of population," the report said. "In turn, this would result in a serious impairment of the financial structure, both public and private, of the cities and towns on the Old Colony line. These have been the results in those communities where passenger service has already been abandoned."

The Governor's intention of submitting the report to the Legislature on Monday was announced in a telephone conversation with the State House from Maine, where he has been cruising off the coast for the past week.

The new special commission recommended in the report would be empowered to hold public hearings and to summon witnesses or records.

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Army Reserves: Benefits

WASHINGTON (AP) — Members of the Army Reserve Corps will be entitled to benefits of the Federal Employees Compensation Act under a bill approved by the Senate. The measure now goes to the White House.

Planning U. S. Antarctic Stakes

© Harris & Ewing

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd Explains Route

Admiral Byrd (center) is showing Dr. Ernest Gruening, Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the United States Department of Interior (right) and Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard (left) the land he plans to claim for the country.

Admiral Byrd shows officials his Antarctic plans: Page 5.

Japan Shows Fresh Concern Not to Irritate the U. S.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Recent China events appear to emphasize Japan's obviously strong desire to avoid anything leading to a head-on collision with the United States, a desire not conspicuously in evidence at the time of the Panay bombing but frequently noticeable throughout the strained international position which has lasted throughout the two years of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Neutral observers here are of the view that the "American angle" of the situation is now the strongest single deterrent factor in governing Japan's relations with all countries except China. In China she is involved so completely that this case constitutes a special problem in its every aspect—but Russia is almost an equivalent, and certainly America has at least some bearing on what Japan does about Russia.

A great many Japanese would like to join with Germany and Italy, Japan's allies in the anti-Comintern Pact, in a full military alliance. They recognize that Germans and Italians feel they have been receiving very little benefit in their Far East trade relations because of the common front against the Red peril, and they would expect such an alliance to shut off the flow of German munitions to China. They certainly pause for deep thought when confronted under any circumstances with the prospect of involvement in a European conflict and the major factor drawing them in would be the hope of assistance against Soviet Russia; upon the whole they seem in many cases to regard the United States as the determining factor in preventing the acceptance of this tempting aid against Russia.

Japan wants America to be isolationist. Educated Japanese recognize, though they regret, that the United States is not in friendly mood toward their national policies—but they feel that if isolationism can be kept the predominant trend in American thinking, this unfriendliness won't matter in any very material way. If Japan were to join with Germany and Italy in a military alliance there is felt to be some prospect that American feeling would continue and accentuate its apparent present tendency away from isolationism.

The Japanese feel that the Third Internationale and the Soviet Government represent a menace to the United States and to Japan alike. But they recognize that Americans don't feel that way, or at least don't feel that way so strongly, and weighing one thing against the other—alliance with the European dictatorships set across from even the remote prospect of a stirred America finally willing to join with Britain and France to deal with gathering situations in both Europe and the Far East—they'd rather play a lone hand militarily.

Of course—Japan sees itself with little gain by involvement in a European war in any event. It has enough troubles in the Far East already, and suspects that in a European entanglement it might find itself on the losing side. But more than anything else it fears an aroused United States taking one form or another of positive action, economic and perhaps military, against it (probably hand-in-hand with the European democracies).

Americans Fare Better With Japan Than British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—When the Japanese Navy recently caused a sensation by stopping large British and French liners—the Ranpura and the Aramis, respectively—and demanding proofs of their identification, it was a common Shanghai remark for someone to say, "Well, the President Coolidge probably will be next!"

But no President liners were accorded that sort of treatment and rightly or wrongly the fact was soon cited as one more evidence of Japanese tenderness over American susceptibilities as compared with the feelings of Britons in particular.

It would be a mistake to say that Americans are held in high favor throughout the Japanese-occupied areas of China, but it seems certain that at any rate the military and naval authorities do not go out of their way to injure and offend Americans whereas some of their treatment of other Occidentals (Britons particularly) is provocative and apparently deliberately designed to be so.

During the early days of the hostilities, Japanese spokesmen were frank to say that the destruction of foreign prestige in China, and especially of British prestige, was regarded as a Japanese military objective. Many Britons were subjected to individual ill-treatment as part of this campaign. Sentries are often insolent to Britons as to none others.

President Sees His Neutrality Demands Fade

Opposition stiffens and Senate committee again defers taking definite stand on matter.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—If President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull pull a neutrality bill satisfactory to the Administration from out of the strong opposition now confronting them in the Senate, it will be one of the political wonders of all time.

Today, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee once more postponed a meeting to consider whether to give up until the next session all efforts to work out a neutrality law, or whether to proceed with the House-enacted Bloom bill as a basis. These many postponements mean only one thing: that the Committee is evenly divided and the Administration does not dare to force a test of strength.

Reports are that the Committee is split 11 to 11 on the issue of tabling neutrality—which would be defeat for the Administration—with one Senator, Guy C. Gillette (D) of Iowa on the fence. The probabilities are that many more than one member of the Committee are similarly indecisive, but that the division is so close that Administration leaders cannot force the Committee's meeting and a showdown vote. The next meeting has been put off until next Tuesday.

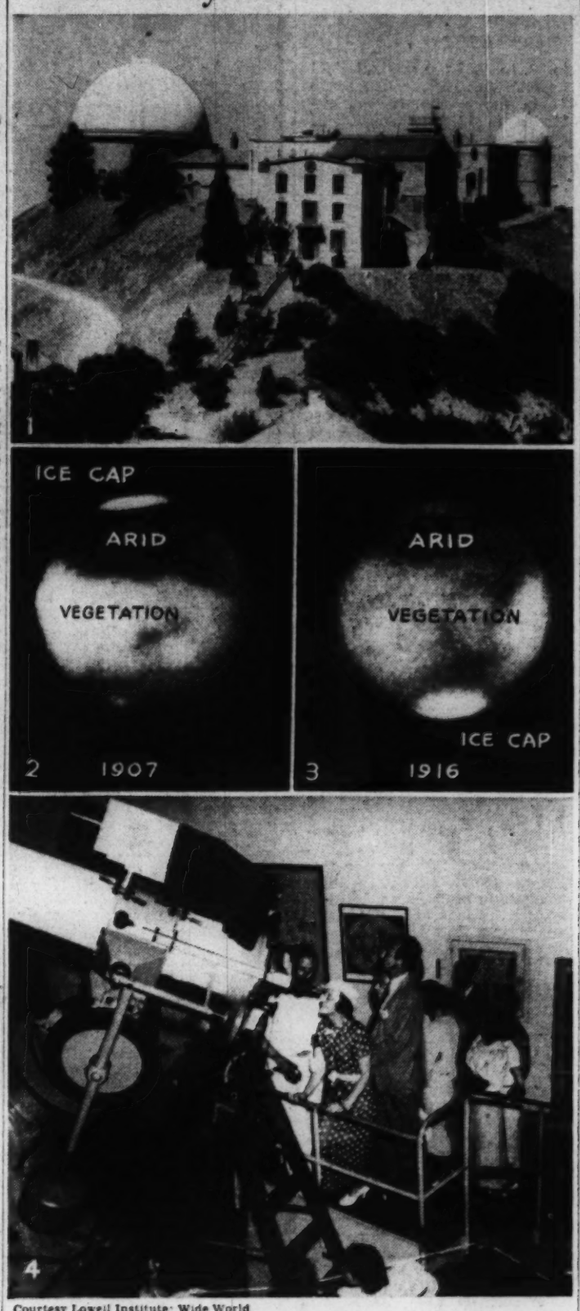
Say Power Is Theirs

Meantime, the group of isolationist Senators—declared by one of its leaders, Senator Hiram Johnson, (R) of California, to be 34 strong—was confident of its power to check the President. No official list of the 34 has been issued, but a list of 42 Senators declared to be ready to work in the isolationist bloc was published. It includes virtually all of the Republicans, numerous dissident Democrats, and a few normally loyal Senators who are well-known isolationists. There were few if any names in the list that well-informed Washington observers could challenge. It included 20 Republicans, 19 Democrats, one Progressive and two Farmer-Laborites. Such a group, though technically a minority of the Senate, is in practice too large to be beaten.

The probabilities are, therefore, that getting a satisfactory neutrality bill from the Foreign Relations Committee will be a task of major magnitude. If one is secured, then a vigorous opening clash between the Administration and the isolationists may be expected in the Senate, and soon Senator Alben W. Barkley, (D) of Kentucky, would be forced to inform Presi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Mars Always a 'Stellar' Attraction



Courtesy Lowell Institute; Wide World

Where the Planet Is Studied

Upper—Main buildings of Lick Observatory. Center—Two faces of planet with South (top) and North (bottom) snowcaps in spring-time. By E. C. Slipher; Lower—Visitors viewing Mars through Franklin Institute Museum telescope at Philadelphia.

Meet Mr. Mars—Due July 27 —Only 36,000,000 Miles Away

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Is Mars inhabited by intelligent beings?

It's an old question, but it arises anew this month as Mars approaches closer to earth on July 27 than it has in 15 years. Astronomers throughout the world will focus their instruments on the object, not through fear of interplanetary invaders, but for the thrill of uncovering perhaps another clue or so to the mysteries still unsolved.

Mars is the ruddy morning star not far above the horizon in the southern sky. Because it is so low the southern observatories alone will carry out serious research programs, perhaps the newly dedicated McDonald Observatory high in the Davis Mountains of Texas, Harvard's station in South Africa and surely Lowell, Mt. Wilson and Lick Observatories where much of the present knowledge of Mars originated.

Usually Mars keeps a respectful distance from us, on the average some 142,000,000 miles, but on July 27, four days after the planet is in opposition (on the opposite side of the earth from the sun) it will be only 36,000,000 miles off.

It was at the favorable opposition in 1877 that Schiaparelli of Milan Observatory (Italy) first saw dark lines connecting the major dark areas and gave them the name "canali," translatable into English as "canals." The next favorable opposition saw Percival Lowell interested in the markings, and that was the beginning of Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona.

Seasonal changes were noticed. Two-thirds of the planet is reddish and remains unchanged year after year, but the other third changes from chocolate brown to bluish-green which deepens as the Martian spring advances. The polar caps also wax and wane with the seasons. The south pole is today turned to the earth.

Newer methods have now come to be applied to Mars to determine the extent and chemical composition of its atmosphere and the range of temperature at the surface. Ultra-violet and infra-red photographs in 1924 by Wright at Lick Observatory show Mars has an atmosphere at least 60 miles deep. Spectroscopic analysis by Adams, St. John and Dunham of Mount Wilson show it contains only 3 per cent as much water and less than 1 per cent as much oxygen as our air. Thermoelectric measurements at Lowell and Mount Wilson indicate the midday temperature in the tropics is probably around 50 degrees Fahrenheit while freezing temperatures must be reached shortly after sunset.

Intimate Message from Washington

'Beaver' Tinkham With the Help of the 'Mike' Turned a Mouse Into a Lion and Brought the House to Its Knees

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

"The people is a monolith," sang Carl Sandburg, "a trunk of patience." So also is Representative George Holden Tinkham both in appearance and character—a chip off the old monolith. It fell to this doughty warrior from Boston's Back Bay to convulse with laughter the solemn House of Representatives, in neutrality debate assembled; and to his delight and honor he became a symbol of sanity in a too serious world.

The incident was simple enough; Mr. Tinkham had been too cavalier in sharing his time with questioners and ruefully found there was none left for himself. And then he had a forensic debate with the House loud speaker system in which there was some doubt as to which came out ahead. It all resulted in much fun both for Mr. Tinkham and the House, and one of the members lost no time in pointing out the social significance thereof:

"I want to say," he declared to a relaxed group of men and women, "that this was a refreshing experience. If the American Democracy can laugh in the midst of a debate so grave as this, then surely there is lightness of heart and hope left in the world!"

It all started because the gentleman from Massachusetts really had something of substance to say, something to command respect from the House. He is, in fact, a formidable opponent from many aspects in the jousting which takes place on the House floor. All during the administration argument, Mr. Tinkham could be observed restlessly circulating. A whispered word or two here, a moment of plotting there. On the Democratic side as often as not. One could fancy overhearing him tell an opponent, as the writer once heard him boom when emerging from a tense and angry committee session: "No rancor, sir; a difference of opinion, yes, but no rancor."

Loaded for Lion

By the time a speaker's oratory had spent itself, Mr. Tinkham would have arrived in his peregrinations down at the front row, loaded for lion.

"Will the gentleman yield?" and with permission given, "does the gentleman believe, or does he not, that so and so and so is the case?" And the reporter in the gallery above would realize that the Tinkham quarterstaff had landed thumpingly at the very weakest point in his opponent's defense. This happened over and over again and was a scene to delight the onlooker.

Mr. Tinkham is small as height goes, but powerfully built. A brow of granite, massive and square; beard of iron, equally rectilinear and such as to rejoice a sculptor. And he proceeds like the beadle in his rounds, up aisles and down, with a slow, majestic procession, rather like a one man ship of state. It was he who slyly inserted an amendment into the bill in committee which nullified the whole Administration plan, and wasn't even discovered in time to remove it before the committee vote. It was Tinkham who offered the motion on the floor which failed to kill the whole bill only by the scandalous margin of two votes.

On the third day of debate came the time for this guardian of the guardians to take the floor. In his manuscript were regiments of powerful phrases girt for battle. In his lapel was a tiny American flag, as is his wont. "This bill," shouted Mr. Tinkham—and scarcely had he said more when there came a voice from the floor, "will the gentleman yield?" Mr. Tinkham is a Congressman of the old school, the very flower of courtesy; of course he would yield. Presently, the questioner dismissed, he was hitting his stride and again: "will the gentleman yield?" There were more valiant starts and more graceful yieldings, until "crack!" down came the chairman's gavel. "The time of the Gentleman from Massachusetts has expired." Ere he had begun.

Mouse Turns to Lion

The House was in a state of delighted suspense by then, and more time was sympathetically provided. "So and so and so," the Tinkham lips said, but this time his small stature had betrayed him and this mountainous effort missed the up-tilted microphone and yielded a very mouse of a sound. Whereupon a friendly clerk near by snapped the stem of the microphone downward in mid-sentence, and a great blast shattered the chamber with terrifying force. The end of that sentence was like the incident overheard by Grandmother D. when the Boston Symphony Orchestra piled up to a towering climax and suddenly suspended. In the breathless pause, a shrill and spinsterly voice rang out clear through the sacred hall: ". . . and I cook mine in lard!"

Mr. Tinkham thenceforth concentrated on the proper admixture of manuscript and microphone, with the occasional assistance of friendly shouts of "mike, mike" from the floor. And there was close attention right up to the grand anti-climax when, stirred by the power of his arguments he exalted himself, as the French say, turned to confront the whites of his opponents' eyes—and his words divorced from the microphone ascended out of the realm of the audible.

There followed an ovation; volleys of spontaneous applause such as no speech had earned that day. In the well of the House stood the triumphant Gentleman from Massachusetts, the cornice of his brow suffused with a deep crimson of pleasure. Almost like an embarrassed schoolboy he bowed, stiffly—and the House was his. And who shall say that the Democratic salt has lost its savor?

Saville R. Davis

Dark and Light Horses Viewed By Democrats

Party chiefs ponder names of McNutt and Stark as possibilities in 1940 Presidential race.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—The problem in Democratic Party politics today, it is generally admitted by objective observers, is to find a Presidential candidate who will be satisfactory to all factions and will avert a fundamental split in the Party next year. President Roosevelt wishes the objectives and broad methods of his New Deal continued; the conservative Democrats want the policies of the last few years moderated. To attain Party unity, it seems clear a compromise candidate must be found.

Hence it is of outstanding interest that at least two such public men, relatively youthful, of substantial achievement, unhampered by past commitments on ticklish issues, are being surveyed by Washington observers. They are Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines, now in Washington invigorating his nomination campaign, and Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, who is mentioned as a possible successor to Claude A. Swanson as Secretary of Navy.

Support New Deal

Both of these men have declared their support for the broad lines of the New Deal; both are on good terms with the conservative wing of the Democratic Party. Both are vigorous, upstanding, aggressive, from well-placed states geographically, and neither has been a participant in the bitter dog fights which have torn the Party asunder in the last two years. Governor Stark is a friend and favorite of President Roosevelt, yet has manifested independence and has no quarrel with [illegible] party conservatives. He is an [illegible]polis graduate, and has long [illegible]ed to become Secretary of the Navy. He comes to national politics with his prestige greatly enhanced by a victory over the Pendergast Machine in Missouri—is, therefore, a gangbuster in his own right.

High Commissioner McNutt is not quite so persona grata to the New Deal, though this week in Washington he has sought to rectify this factor, lunching with President Roosevelt and conferring with James A. Farley in an evident effort to blot out memories of their rift in 1932.

Position Improved

Mr. McNutt went far to improve his position with New Dealers by stating categorically he would not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination if Mr. Roosevelt seeks a third term. Published reports had been that he might run whether the President sought re-election or not; Mr. McNutt squelched these stories. Further reports, as yet unconfirmed, were that his talks with the President and Mr. Farley had effected a reconciliation between them. If true, Mr. McNutt has achieved status as a genuine compromise candidate. But the probabilities are the President and Mr. Farley still look on the Hoosier hopeful as a candidate they would be reluctant to indorse.

However, Mr. McNutt's emissaries are going about the country, rounding up second-choice pledges from states with favorite sons. It has been proved in many nomination contests that a lot of second-choice votes are valuable, the prime road to success for a would-be compromise candidate. Mr. McNutt was elected National Commander of the American Legion by such tactics, and Warren G. Harding became President by very much the same approach. In view of a possible deadlock at the Democratic convention between forces roughly tagged by the Roosevelt and Garner labels respectively, it is possible the man with the most second choices would win out.

Clear Track Ahead

Mr. McNutt has now a clear track to go ahead with this sort of a campaign. He will shortly resign as High Commissioner, his Indianapolis, Ind., headquarters are buzzing, and he is far ahead of other potential nominees. This lead may turn out to be an advantage or a disadvantage. Candid observers would not conclude that his chances are at present alluring, but they agree Mr. McNutt cannot be left out of the picture, and that his prospects are improving.

There is another distinct possibility, however. It is that President Roosevelt himself, foreseeing a convention deadlock, or possible defeat for himself, or rejecting the third-term venture for other reasons, may turn to the selection of favored successor. If that happens, and to forestall the nomination of the type of Democratic conservative who might undo the President's past program, Mr. Roosevelt may be interested in potentialities like Mr. McNutt or Governor Stark.

Both of them openly express their devotion to the New Deal. The "build-up" for Governor Stark

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The Week in Focus: Roosevelt's Emergency Dollar Controls Revived for Two Years

Neutrality Filibuster Looms; Orient Enters Third War Year

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes in football a runner who seems to be down rises miraculously from the heap and weaves his way to a touchdown. President Roosevelt has done this with his emergency money powers, first vested in him during the tense days of 1933 and early 1934. But he faces a threatened filibuster on his neutrality program.

At our last accounting in this column the President had lost in a Senate filibuster powers over the dollar greater than any ever before vested in one man. The $2,000,000,000 fund whereby he could secretly defend the dollar on world markets had lapsed at midnight of June 30. So had the President's power to cut another nine cents from the gold value of the dollar. Also, the silver purchase program was bogged down.

On Wednesday the Senate met and voted as though there had been no lapse in the money law known as the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Three Senators could have ended the Executive control over money, since the vote was 43 to 39. In 1934 the original Gold Reserve Act commanded 66 to 23 in the Senate. It was extended in 1937 by substantial majorities. This week's narrow margin in favor of extending the emergency powers two years more shows that Congress feels the emergency is passing.

Silver's well-drilled legislative bloc succeeded in adding 6.47 cents to the domestic subsidy, now set at 71.11 cents an ounce. Meanwhile the Treasury received legislative permission to continue buying foreign silver, and bought at a new low price of 36.75 cents. This means a net subsidy of 34.36 cents to domestic producers for every ounce of silver bought by the Government, compared with the world price.

Continuance of American silver buying abroad eased Mexican dread that the hard-pressed peso might have to get along without the Good Neighbor's help.

Cuba is seeking to stem its silver peso's fall. Drastic measures are proposed, including the cancellation of $15,000,000 in pending coinage of silver.

Rebuff on Neutrality

The money debate became a test of Mr. Roosevelt's personal prestige and party leadership as 1940 drew nearer. His final victory, although close, made up for some recent reversals on Capitol Hill. The next trial of strength—on neutrality—opens with another Senatorial defiance of the President.

Thirty-four Senators pledged themselves to filibuster against the Administration's proposal for changes in the existing neutrality law to permit arms shipments to belligerents. The White House wants to have a relatively free hand in helping nations that may become victims of aggression. Powerful forces uphold the isolation argument that the way to keep out of war is to stop trade with all belligerents without distinction. Hence the imposing Senate filibuster bloc, comprising more than a third of all the Senators.

Red Signal on Spending

The United States Chamber of Commerce issued a cautious warning on the new $3,860,000,000 spending-lending program tossed out by Mr. Roosevelt two weeks ago. Among questions asked were these:

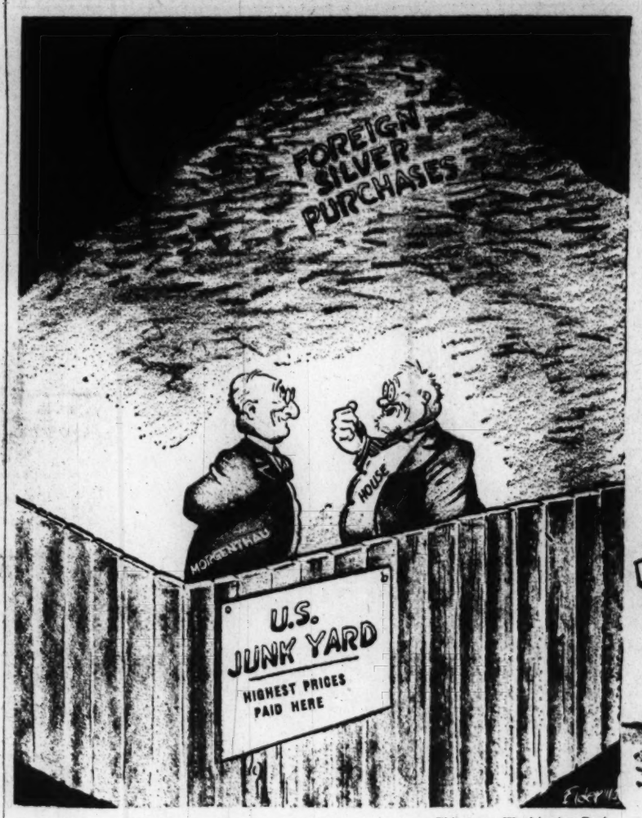
Is large-scale Federal spending and lending to become a permanent, instead of merely an emergency, function?

Is the plan heading the United States toward State Capitalism?

Can the outlays through Federal-sponsored bond issues actually be self-liquidating?

Will States and municipalities be subjected to further dependence on Washington?

On Capitol Hill, the spending project came in for diverse comment, and looms as another major test of the President's prestige.



—Elderman, Washington Post
We Don't Need This, but Let's Buy Some More

—Duffy, Baltimore Sun
It Seemed Like a Good Idea—Once!

WPA Strike

What happens when economy scissors cut into checks expected by the underprivileged—not to mention the privileged—is illustrated in the WPA strike. Col. Francis C. Harrington, Commissioner of Work Projects, is standing by the statutory order requiring a 130-hour month. Formerly, 110 hours or less sufficed.

Strikes are spreading, and Colonel Harrington has served notice that strikers will be dropped from WPA rolls after five days' absence.

The American Federation of Labor officially sanctioned on July 7 the WPA strike in New York City as a means of upholding labor standards within the building trades.

Colonel Harrington looks forward to Sept. 1 with misgivings. Then two unpopular WPA provisions come into force over his protest. They are: 1. The elimination of wage differentials as between the North and South, which means a reduction of WPA rolls in the North to prevent wholesale layoffs in the South. 2. A 30-day furlough for upward of 600,000 workers on WPA for 18 months or more.

Exit a Few Slums

Mayor La Guardia of New York has a way of coining phrases. While the Nation was celebrating Independence Day, he opened the Red Hook Housing Project in Brooklyn and took the occasion to add "economic security" to the rights of Americans. When completed, the Red Hook project will house 9,600 former slum dwellers.

Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, greeted the opening of low-rent housing projects in New York State, Jacksonville, Florida, and Austin, Texas, as "the first victory in our nation-wide war against the slum." Rentals range from $6.60 in Austin to $17 in New York.

The Federal Monopoly Committee in Washington meanwhile heard Thurman Arnold, head of the Department of Justice Anti-Trust Division, charge that building costs are kept up by "unreasonable restraints."

At Dearborn, Michigan, Henry Ford is beginning 53 single homes and apartments at a cost of $1,500,000 to house 203 families with low rental.

In Knoxville, Tenn., architects are making special arrangements to help the "little fellow" build a home.

Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, whose voice has been spoken of as "one in a century," received for her "modesty and great gift" the Spingarn Medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

More War in Far East

During the last few months the military situation in China has remained almost unchanged. Japan, at least, has made no gains similar to its earlier spectacular victories along the China Coast. At this juncture it is easier to credit a remark made by a Chinese banker to the writer at dinner in Peiping during the summer of 1933: "Even now we Chinese are playing a shrewd game."

The third year of Japan's undeclared war on China opened July 7 with no conclusion in sight. China lives although she has yielded her ports and resorted to the time-tested strategy of retreat. It seems to work in China.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek urged friendly powers to apply economic penalties against Japan. He rallied the Chinese to reinvigorated resistance. Premier H. H. Kung said China is prepared to go on 20 years if need be.

In Tokyo, Japan's military chieftains could point to no recent triumphs, beyond the doubtful one of daring to twist the British Lion's tail at Tientsin by besieging the foreign concessions. Signs of war stress multiply within Japan.

Along the barren, wind-swept mountains and plains of the Mongolian - Manchukuan - Siberian border, clashes of Japanese and Soviet troops intensified during the week. Infantry, light artillery and tanks came into action along the Khalka River.

Tientsin Interlude

British bluejackets stood by while milk and other supplies passed through Japan's barbed wire barricades thrown around the British and French Concessions at Tientsin.

In London and Tokyo, diplomats fenced for position in what promises to be a crucial test for Occidental prestige in the Orient. Imperial Britain, its fleet held in Europe by the home end of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis, already has taken more insults at the hands of Japanese soldiers than could have been imagined in times gone by.

The British Government holds to its insistence that forthcoming negotiations over Tientsin be limited to settlement of the original dispute: Refusal of British authorities to surrender four Chinese sought by the Japanese as terrorists.

The Japanese Government persists in trying to raise the whole question of what right foreigners — meaning non-Japanese—have to special concessions from China.

Ironic isn't it, that Japan should be taking up under odious circumstances the battle lost by China in its years of effort to modify the foreign concessions. China today would not welcome "liberation" at the hands of Japan.

Sotomatsu Kato, chief Japanese delegate in the forthcoming Tientsin parleys, is on record as "extremely doubtful" that an accord can be reached.

Among the war-filled dispatches, comes one telling of the gift by Japan of an Akita guiding dog to Helen Keller, who visited and won Japan recently.

China imposed import restrictions to meet war costs, as the private Philippine Congress for Democracy and Collective Security approved a boycott of Japanese goods.

Axis Adjustments

In the Italian Tirol live many Germans and those of German traditions. These Italian subjects fall within the number of Germans abroad whose return Reichsführer Hitler seeks. Unofficial but apparently reliable reports state that 5,000 have already been transferred to the Reich. There are about 200,000 in all.

The watchful waiting of many months continues over Danzig.

Germany spent the week denying any intention of overt acts in the Free City, but reliable observers believed otherwise.

George Kiosseivanoff, Bulgaria's Premier and Foreign Minister, received in Berlin the honors of a Reich seeking another Central European bulwark.

G. M. Suspends Loan Plan

DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—General Motors Corporation, anticipating a possible delay in starting 1940 model production because of a strike of skilled workers, today suspended loans to idle employees.

The first of this year the Corporation had placed in effect an "income security plan, designed to take care of employees during inevitable periods of temporary layoff." It provided that General Motors would advance the difference between an employee's actual earnings in a given week and 60 per cent of his normal income.

William S. Knudsen, General Motors President, announced that the plan would be suspended in all plants affected directly or indirectly by the strike, which he said "is simply another chapter of the jurisdictional fight" between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor United Automobile Workers Unions.

Six thousand tool and die workers, engineers and maintenance men have walked out this week at eight General Motors plants in Detroit and one at Pontiac, Mich. The strike was called by the U. A. W.-C. I. O. because the corporation refused to negotiate a supplementary contract covering such skilled workers until there is a legal determination of which union holds the present General Motors contract.

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U. S. Tariff Rebuke to Italy Is New Step in Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—With the imposition of a special countervailing tariff on dutiable Italian silk goods—designed to offset an export subsidy from the Italian Government—the United States this week entered upon what promises to be a period of increasing trade constriction between the two countries.

This action contains political implications which officially are minimized here, but which will not be ignored by those whose direct interest it is to follow the development of American foreign policy.

The effect of a reprisal of this character was illustrated today with publication of the figures on United States trade with Germany during May—the first full calendar month to be recorded since the 25 per cent countervailing duty against the bulk of German imports into the United States was imposed. The total of imports from Germany which amounted to $4,832,000 in May of last year, and rose to $13,829,000 in April of this year when the last rush to get under the deadline occurred, collapsed to $2,885,000 in May of this year when the duty had taken effect.

Already a number of other Italian commodities are under inquiry by the Treasury Department with a view to determining whether reprisals are in order. If export bounties are uncovered, there will be no alternative under the basic Tariff Act of 1930 but to act.

As to questions of policy, it has both been asserted, and hotly denied in the public print, that this action constitutes an economic sanction against Italy, designed to give tangible form to this country's displeasure at the invasion of Albania and of other aggressive acts on the part of Italy.

The following are the known facts in the matter:

1. The State Department categorically denies that this action implies anything more then a technical trade reprisal under the mandatory terms of the Tariff Act. Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that there was not even anything remotely political in mind when the action was taken.

2. One group of policy-makers in the State Department which now has the upper hand believes that in an ultimate test of strength, Italy still can be split away from its axis alliance with Germany. Hence these officials are anxious not to offend the Italian Government overmuch at this time.

3. The State Department strove to the uttermost, in Secretary Hull's phrase, to compose the differences arising out of the subsidy in a manner satisfactory to Italy.

4. The alertness of the political opposition in the United States to attack anything which it can construe as entanglement in foreign quarrels has made it highly desirable for the State Department to take only such positive steps up to the present as have a "technical" explanation in terms other than those of power diplomacy.

5. The Roosevelt Administration with Secretary Hull as its most advance spokesman has developed and is intensifying a foreign policy of active peacemaking, one of whose objects is to apply tangible checks "stronger than words and yet short of war" to aggression. Any economic action however technical in its origin cannot but be considered in the light of this basic commitment.

6. The very nature of the friction between the relatively universalized trade structure known as the Hull System, and the in-growing, armament-driven managed trade system of the totalitarian states seems bound to bring the two into specific conflict at an increasing number of points.

The new countervailing duty is narrow in its effect as compared with the 25 per cent special rate imposed on all dutiable categories of German goods. Silk goods coming under the regulation amount to less than 10 per cent of Italian shipments to the United States. Moreover, since most of Italy's sales consist of chiefly non-competing olive oil, tomato paste and similar products sold largely to Americans of Italian appetite, frequently non-dutiable in character, there is less likelihood that the Treasury will receive protests of a sort to start formal inquiry.

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CCC Boys Like Church Better In Camp Than They Do at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Most boys in the Civilian Conservation Corps attend church more regularly while in camp than they do at home, according to reports of religious activities in the Nation's 1,500 CCC camps, received by Robert Fechner, Director.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 volunteer and paid clergymen are now assisting Regular Army chaplains in the spiritual welfare of CCC boys. Though the services offered are spotty and much more could be accomplished with full-time camp chaplains, CCC officials judge that enrollees are receiving considerably more religious instruction than they would at home.

Present CCC regulations provide for an Army Reserve chaplain for every eight camps. In addition, $30 a month is paid to between 150 and 200 chaplains with government contracts requiring them to conduct at least four religious services a month, and several hundred volunteer civilian clergymen — Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish—get a five-cents-a-mile travel allowance and a free meal at camp for each visit.

About 30 regular army chaplains have taken on CCC work in addition to their post duties.

A good many camps are in situations enabling enrollees to attend churches in nearby communities, but others are so isolated that chaplains have to travel many thousands of miles each month to reach them all. Their treks in all seasons and all kinds of weather furnish some of the most adventurous phases of CCC life.

During a fairly representative month, CCC officials found a total attendance of 602,831 at 9,666 religious services or an average attendance per service of 62.

"From the very outset," says Mr. Fechner, "chaplains have been assigned to the camps and arrangements made so that every young man in every camp should have opportunity to attend services and obtain religious guidance. The chaplains have entered wholeheartedly into the life of the camps. In addition to acting as spiritual advisers to the boys, they have helped in thousands of other ways."

"It is difficult to imagine a greater opportunity for service than that given chaplains in the CCC," said Col. Alva J. Brasted, who recently concluded a four-year term as chief of chaplains of the U. S. Army.

'Happy Side of Harlan' Portrays Beauties of Kentucky Coal Region

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARLAN, Ky.—"The Happy Side of Harlan" is presented attractively to readers of The Harlan Daily Enterprise in a 48-page rotogravure section, published here recently. Carrying photographs of the countryside, industrial center, and recreational areas, the well-designed supplement presents the many good things to be found in Harlan County—a County which has received much unfavorable publicity.

The front page carries an unusual design showing coal as the crowned king of the County. While the coal motif runs throughout the entire supplement it is not the basic idea for publication of the special edition. Its chief purpose is to bring to the outside world, as well as to its readers, the good that may be reaped here.

The Enterprise's lead editorial announcing publication of the supplement aptly puts it by saying: "Right here in Harlan County some of us forget we really have a great community of 70,000 people, scattered out through these narrow valleys and on the sides of the mountains, that is infinitely more than a drab settlement. It is a well rounded, highly cultured community, peopled by fine citizens who live normal, everyday lives for the most part."

The editorial went on to state that Harlan has its problems but when it comes to looking at the picture objectively, as a whole, "we find we are united in the work of proclaiming the good that is in the County. There is no division of thought when the job of testifying for the attractiveness of the County is to be done. All are united here. All work to that end."

Fresh Violations Are Found by U. S. Jury in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, July 8 (AP)—Disclosure that a U. S. grand jury has unearthed federal and state law violations in Louisiana sharply emphasized today the turn taken in the investigations set off by a university scandal.

Revelation of the jury's findings came from United States District Attorney Rene A. Viosca after a third arrest in the inquiries originally centering on Louisiana State University's former president, Dr. James Monroe Smith, charged with embezzling school funds.

James Marshall, WPA foreman, was arrested last night in Baton Rouge at the request of the WPA several hours after George Caldwell, former University Building Superintendent, was seized.

Both men, pleading innocent, were charged with diverting WPA materials and labor to private use. The warrants for the men declare Mr. Marshall's alleged offense occurred "about March 1, 1938," and that of Mr. Caldwell, May 29, 1939. There were no details in the charges against either man.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President: Signed: Relief bill; supplemental Army appropriation bill, saving from furlough some 400 employees of the War Department Construction Division; appropriation bills for State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor departments amounting to $152,713,490; $1,200,000,000 Agriculture Department bill; monetary bill reviving his authority for two years more to revalue the dollar and operate the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and fixing a new price for domestic silver; deficiency bill providing funds for FCC, the Monopoly Committee, and six Presidential assistants.

Nominated Aubrey Williams as National Youth Administrator.

Requested $102,000 additional appropriation for Securities and Exchange Commission.

Senate: Passed: By four-vote margin, conference report on the monetary bill reviving the President's powers, temporarily ended by a Senate filibuster June 30; bill authorizing barter of American cotton for British rubber; bill providing for Government insurance of farm mortgages to permit tenants to buy farms; bill to strengthen Panama Canal defenses.

House: Passed: Joint resolution establishing a commission to adjudicate claims against the Soviet Government; bill providing for deportation of aliens engaged in espionage or sabotage; neutrality bill, containing arms-embargo opposed by the Administration.

N. Y. Central Straphanger Collects $232.89 by Suit

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Cash to the sum of $232.89 was dumped on Attorney Philip Davis' desk today by the New York Central Railroad—representing a passenger's right to a seat when he pays his fare.

Just five days less than three years ago Mr. Davis stood all the way on a crowded train from Albany to New York. When neither the Public Service Commission nor the Interstate Commerce Commission could tell if he was entitled to a seat he sued the railroad for $45 damages. The sum he received included the $45, the $2.80 the ticket cost him and the expense of litigation which went as far as the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court.

Wheat Acreage Extended

OTTAWA—The area intended for spring wheat in Canada during 1939 is reported at 25,335,700 acres as compared with 25,188,400 acres sown in 1938.

Negro Community Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, was the speaker at the dedication here recently of Slossfield Community Center for Negroes. This is an outstanding play and recreation center for colored people, made possible largely by donations of land and equipment by large industries located in the vicinity of the center.

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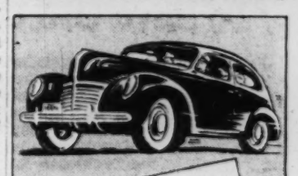
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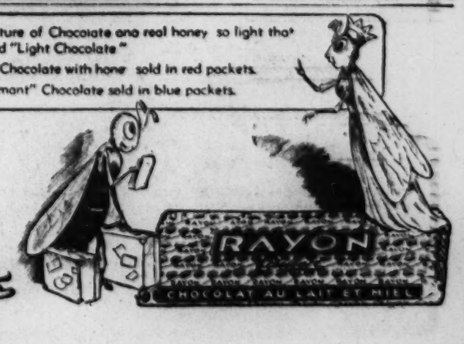


Cailler

Clipper Takes Northern Route; Newspaper Publishers Aboard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 8—Direct air passenger service between New York and Southampton, England, on a regular 24½ hour schedule was inaugurated today when the Yankee Clipper, flying boat of the Pan American Airways, took off from here with 31 persons aboard. The Clipper will follow the northern route by way of Canada, Newfoundland, and Ireland. The service supplements that which Pan American established between New York and Marseille by way of the Azores and Libson on May 20, when the Dixie Clipper took off from here with 22 passengers.

The Yankee Clipper list on the first regular service flight, like that of the Dixie Clipper, is composed chiefly of newspaper men and women save that while the Dixie Clipper carried news writers, the Yankee Clipper passenger personnel is composed chiefly of newspaper owners and publishers. The list follows:

Passengers

Artemus Gates, member of the Board of Directors of Pan-American Airways; John Cowles, President of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Star; Amon Carter, President-Publisher of the Fort Worth (Texas) Star Telegram; Paul Patterson, President of the Baltimore (Md.) Sun; Roy W. Howard, President of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers; M. C. Meigs, Publisher-President of the Chicago Evening American; Mrs. Ogden Reid, Vice-President of the New York Herald Tribune; James A. Stahlman, President-Publisher of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner; Thomas H. Beck, President of the Crowell Publishing Company; Silliman Evans, President of the Maryland Casualty Company, and John F. Royal, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company.

Also G. L. Rihl, Vice-President of Pan American; William Van Dusen, Pan American Director of Public Relations; John D. Ewing, editor of the Shreveport (La.) Times; James Furay, Vice-President of the United Press Associations; Ed. Swasey, Guido Coen, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wolf of Philadelphia.

The flight of the Yankee Clipper marks the beginning of Pan American's second scheduled round-trip by way of the northern trans-Atlantic route to Britain and the ninth round trip across the Atlantic.

Prior to the establishment of the New York-Marseille and the New York-Southampton regular passenger service, the Company inaugurated the first regular scheduled air-mail service between the United States and continental Europe, preparatory to the establishment of the regular passenger service now in effect.

The New York-Marseille service is now on a regular 24-hour flying schedule to Lisbon, where an overnight stop is made and a daylight flight made to Marseille the next day. East-bound passengers and mail leave Port Washington for Lisbon and Marseille at 1 o'clock (E. D. S. T.) in the afternoon on Wednesdays and the west-bound flying boats from Marseille arrive here at 8 o'clock (D. S. T.) in the morning on Tuesdays.

Northern Schedule

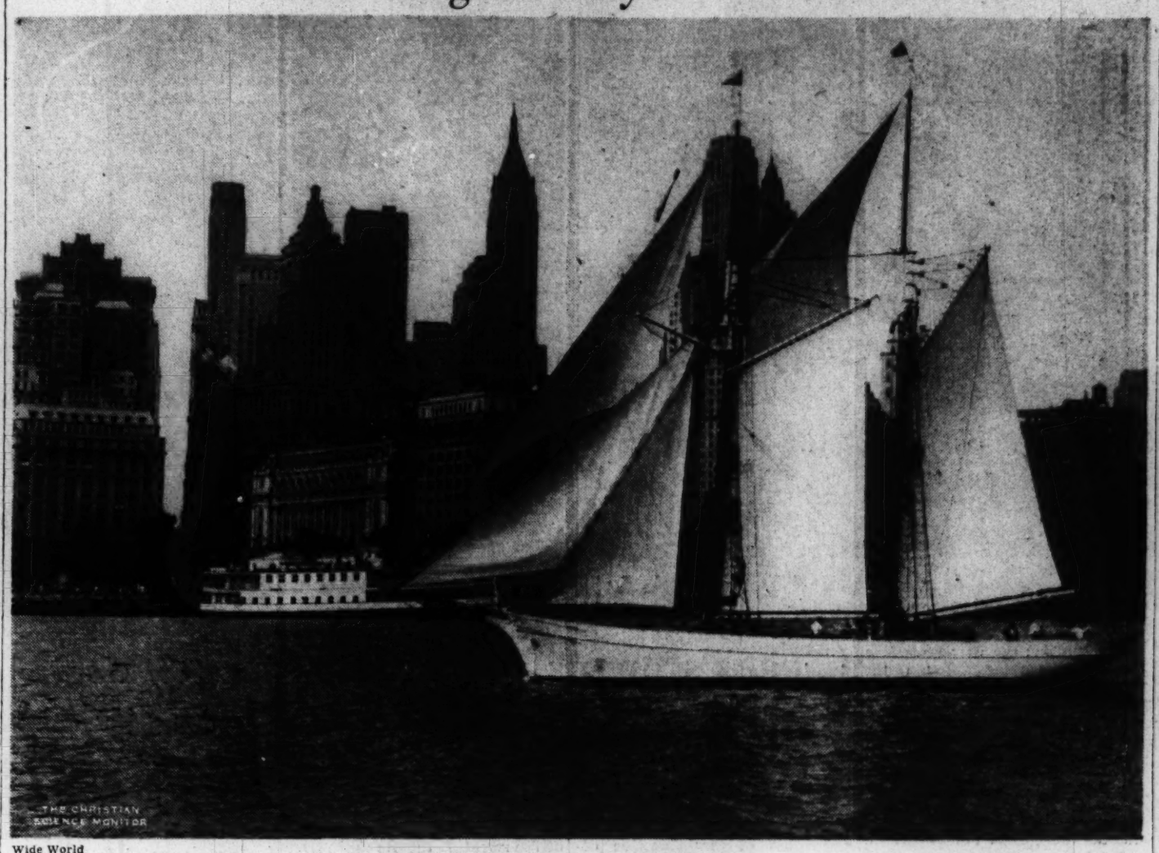
By the northern trans-Atlantic route to Southampton the schedule calls for take-off from Port Washington for Southampton at 8:30 o'clock (E. D. S. T.) in the morning on Saturdays and arrival from Southampton at 3 o'clock (E. D. S. T.) in the afternoon on Thursdays. On these flights, stops for fuel are made at Shediac, New Brunswick; Botwood, Newfoundland, and Foynes, Ireland.

The service begins on the basis of a trip every two weeks. The frequency will be stepped up to weekly round trips beginning on July 22, the Company's announcement says.

In addition to its passenger list and mail cargo, the Yankee Clipper carries a heavy tonnage of petrol and lubricating oil, the fuel load being 600 gallons in excess of the amount required normally for the flight, while the oil supply is 3,400 pounds more than anticipated requirements.

Capt. A. E. La Porte is in command of the Yankee Clipper, and Capt. W. D. Culbertson, First Officer; Brooks Leffingwell, navigating officer; J. M. McLeod and C. H. Smith, junior flying officers; G. T. McEwan, engineering officer; W. A. Wange, assistant engineering officer; F. C. Dixon, radio officer; W. R. Oesting, assistant radio officer; Frederick Pearson and Rene Mezenen, stewards, and Joseph Ciustozzi.

Learning the Ways of the Sea



Wide World

Theories Put Into a Practical Test

The schooner Yankee, with 14 Girl Scout mariners and three adult "mates" aboard, passes the sky line of New York City. The girls are going on a cruise to learn how to handle a boat. And after that what lands may not be traveled under the dexterous maneuvering of these new skippers!

Prosecution of WPA Strikers Hinted by New York Official

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Spreading strikes and protest walkouts by skilled craftsmen on the WPA against sub-union wages and longer hours today drew an official threat that all persons who interfered with WPA projects would be prosecuted on felony charges.

Simultaneously, under strong pressure from American Federation of Labor leaders, supported by rival Congress of Industrial Organizations chieftains in a united labor front, a movement developed among some members of Congress to revise the new relief act and restore prevailing union wage standards.

A. F. of L. officials estimated 100,000 W. P. A. workers over the Nation had been made idle by the mass protests against the action of Congress in setting their work month at 130 hours. Heretofore, under the prevailing wage scale system, some workers earned their monthly wage in as few as 50 hours, although others were required to work longer, depending on the local scale for their type of work.

WPA officials differed with union leaders on the extent of the strike, but in Washington, Col. F. C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner, said the work stoppage was "growing, but not very rapidly."

Prosecution Threatened

The threat of Federal prosecution was voiced in New York City by local Administrator Col. Brehon Somervell, who said he had asked United States Attorney John T. Cahill for an interpretation of Section 28 of the Federal Relief Act.

That section makes it a felony to deprive relief workers of their benefits by "fraud, force, threat, intimidation, or boycott." The maximum penalty is a $2,000 fine, two years in prison, or both.

Colonel Somervell declined to say whether he was considering action against workers who remained away from their tasks, pickets, or vendors who refused to deliver materials to WPA projects.

Refusing to recognize the work stoppage as a strike, he described the situation as "incomprehensible"

"You can't strike against relief," he said "It's fantastic"

He said work on the $40,000,000 North Beach Airport had been cut to 25 per cent of normal volume, but sharply denied a statement by Thomas A. Murray, President of the Building Trades Council, that 60,000 of the 75,000 WPA workers in New York City building projects were off the job. He set the number at 12,000.

Colonel Harrington, who told A. F. of L. leaders he thought it "extremely doubtful" the relief act could be interpreted so as to allow restoration of prevailing union wage scales, warned striking WPA employees that absence from the job for five consecutive days would bring dismissal.

The Commissioner also began the tasks, provided by the new relief law of eliminating by Sept. 1 geographical differentials in WPA wages and ordering 30-day layoffs for employees who have been on the rolls for 18 consecutive months. He said about 600,000 persons, or one fourth of the WPA rolls, would be affected by the layoff order.

Union Statements

As the A. F. of L. sent out a call to its leaders to assemble in Washington July 12 for a strategy conference, George Meany, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, declared, "Hourly wages of skilled craftsmen on WPA projects cannot be slashed without setting a precedent for private employment."

"We won't work below the union scale for anybody."

A statement issued by the C.I.O. called upon Congress to restore the former wage and hour provisions and termed the walkouts "evidence of just resentment against the starvation and wage-cutting WPA bill passed by Congress.

A similar statement was issued by the Workers Alliance, union of WPA employees. But Edgar G. Brown, President of the United Government Employees, Inc., organization of Negro Government workers, urged that Negroes on WPA refuse to participate in the strikes.

United States Senator James E. Murray (D), of Montana, said in Washington he would offer an amendment to the Relief Act restoring the prevailing pay rate and preventing any reduction in monthly "security" wages.

Although workers filtered back to their jobs in many communities, others joined in the mass protests, strongest in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio.

No workers were reported out in Maine, Connecticut, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Vermont or Louisiana.

New Laboratories For Pitt Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — New metals laboratories have been installed in the Department of Metallurgical Engineering at the University of Pittsburgh, the entire first floor of State Hall having been taken over for the equipment.

Modern in detail, the new laboratories include student tables for micro-examination of specimens, photo-micrographic equipment, high speed cutting-off wheels, hardness testing machines, bakelite mounting press and wet wheels.

The University of Pittsburgh metallurgical school draws its student body from a wide area, its primary purpose being to fit students for the steel industry. A survey made recently indicated that about 95 per cent of Pitt graduates in metallurgy have entered the field of production metallurgy.

The policy of the Department is, therefore, expected to be that of educating men for steel production work rather than for technical research, although students with a natural bent for research work are given an opportunity.

The Department of Metallurgical Engineering ranks as one of the largest undergraduate schools in the United States specializing in ferrous metallurgy. It was to meet the increased demand for such instruction that the new laboratories have been installed.

Institute Hears Property-Rights' Plea; McNutt Urges Philippines' Retention

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 8 (AP)—William L. Leiserson, newest member of the National Labor Relations Board, told the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs yesterday that the seizure of owners' property by sit-down strikers could not be permitted and that "we must feel outraged at such acts."

On the other hand, he said, "When any employer proposes to seize and trespass upon the rights of the workingman we should feel just as outraged as when the employer has suffered at the hands of the workman. We should feel that this property right of the wage earner to collective dealings to protect his wages and conditions of work is just as sacred as our own property right."

Mr. Leiserson predicted that labor struggles would continue until employers and the public recognized that the workingman's right to bargain collectively was as much a property right as his right to own property.

Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines, predicted that if the United States withdraws political and military aid from the islands "trouble will follow for at least a generation."

"Our flag and sovereignty should remain," he said, "allowing to the Philippines every ounce of domestic autonomy they can absorb." On the economic side, "we should, from time to time, give the Philippines the best trade deal we can without injuring our domestic producers."

Townsend Asks Senate to Skip His Pension Plan

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend has made it known that he does not want to risk another Congressional defeat for his old age pension program at this session.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, a Townsend Plan advocate, has made public a letter from the pension leader which asked that it be withheld from consideration during Senate debate on proposed changes in the Social Security Act.

Dr. Townsend wrote that an adverse vote on his plan undoubtedly would "intensify our so-called 'defeat'" in the House. The House recently voted overwhelmingly against the plan for pensions up to $200 a month.

Amendment Suggested

The letter suggested that it would be better to let the program "go by default" and concentrate on approval of an amendment to the Constitution which would let Congress levy taxes for the specific purpose of paying old age pensions.

Although many authorities contend such taxation already is constitutional, Dr. Townsend has said an amendment is desirable in order to clarify the question.

The Senate Finance Committee, meanwhile, recommended acceptance of House-approved amendments broadening the Social Security Act. Senate debate will start July 10.

The Committee suggested only minor changes in the House bill. It recommended exemption of fishermen, newsboys and commission insurance agents from the Security Act and increased from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000 the amount the government may contribute for state public health programs.

Suggestions Fail

A House provision that state unemployment insurance taxes should not be less than 2.7 per cent of payrolls was stricken out. The Committee retained House proposals to freeze old age insurance taxes on employers and employees at 1 per cent each for the next three years and to increase from $15 to $20 the maximum Federal contribution to state old age assistance programs.

A proposal by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina to give a larger proportionate share of old age assistance grants to states with less-than-average per capita income was rejected, 12 to 6. By the same vote, the Committee disapproved a proposal by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas to have the Government pay $2 for each $1 of state funds up to a maximum monthly pension of $15.

Despite Dr. Townsend's decision not to press his program, proposals to grant substantially increased pensions were certain to be submitted. Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, whose campaign platform included the "$30-every-Thursday" plan, was working on amendments.

Senator Pepper said he would present three proposals to liberalize old-age pensions and other social security benefits.

Illinois Court Bars 'Unfair to Labor' Signs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Display of signs "unfair to organized labor" is restricted by a recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, which also barred "stranger picketing," as did Wisconsin previously.

The court is held to have established an important precedent in declaring that the displaying of a sign charging an employer with being unfair to organized labor, a common practice, when such is not the case, cannot be defended on the basis of the right to freedom of speech. And while a complicated legal point is raised here, as to whether a violation of the libel laws is to be remedied through an injunction, which would stop picketing altogether, as in the case at issue, or through a libel suit, the result, it is expected, will be abandonment of the use of signs charging an employer with being unfair where such claim has not been clearly established.

In other words, an employer may be neutral in a fight between two unions, or in a controversy involving an effort of a union to persuade nonstriking, nonmember employees to join the union. In such case the pickets cannot rightly hold that the employer is unfair to organized labor. It has been the practice here, in spite of warnings from within labor ranks, to use a more or less standard sign in picketing, charging unfairness, whether the occasion was to persuade an employer to change working conditions for member employees, or just to encourage nonmember workers to join a union.

Of course under the court's ruling there could be no picketing in a case where a union simply sought to induce nonmember workers to join, for it prohibits picketing where there is no dispute between employer and employees.

In the decision here in a case involving picketing, in 1937, of the beauty shop of Ross W. Swing, the High Court upheld a ruling by the Appellate Court, which had reversed a decision of the Cook County Circuit Court. The Supreme Court held that restraints on picketing were removed by the passage of an anti-injunction bill, only where employer and employee are involved. In the Swing case the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, sought to organize the workers of the shop, and when they refused to join, began picketing, with signs claiming the business to be unfair to organized labor. The owner declared he had no objection to the workers joining a union, but they in turn said they didn't want to and were satisfied with their working conditions, and they joined the owner in an attempt to stop the picketing which was interfering with business, the attempt which led to the Supreme Court decision in their favor.

"In this case before us," the Court said, "the public is told (by banners) that the employer is unfair to organized labor when the contrary is the fact. Under the due process principle a person may not be punished nor his property and business destroyed without a day in court. But it is here contended that a self-organized group may determine that the plaintiffs may no longer be permitted to earn an honest living by lawful means, and forthwith proceed by libelous banners to execute their death sentence."

The Supreme Court, in answering the union's claim that the right of free speech protected the pickets in displaying their signs, held that the right of free spech does not extend to libel and slander and that the signs in their statement that the employer was unfair to organized labor were untrue and harmful to the business.

Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, contends, however, that the ruling amounts to an abridgement of free speech by injunction. He holds that if anyone is claimed to be guilty of libel they can be prosecuted under the libel laws, but that issuing an injunction as in the case at issue is not proper.

The basic point regarding application of the Anti-Injunction Act was clear cut, however. The union held that the injunction against the pickets could not be issued because the Anti-Injunction Law said so. The High Court simply said that this law does not apply in such a case where the dispute is not between employer and employees.

The Wisconsin law specifically bans stranger picketing where there is no labor dispute, and defines a labor dispute as: "any controversy between an employer and a majority of his employees in a collective bargaining unit concerning the right or process or details of collective bargaining, or the designation of representatives."

Architect Sees Inharmony In World's Fair Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—Lack of uniformity of architecture at the New York World's Fair will nullify its effect on future construction, according to Harvey Wiley Corbett, widely-known architect.

"At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, all buildings were of the same classic order," said Mr. Corbett, one of the designers of Rockefeller Center. "The influence of the Exposition on architecture in America can still be seen today. Many public buildings in cities throughout the Nation imitate the classicism of this exhibition; but the architect who comes away from the New York World's Fair knows no more about planning than he did when he went there.

"At the Fair, each building screams at the visitor in its own different voice. Walking through the various courts gives one the impression he is being yelled at by a row of barkers, each trying to sell his own show. Such disharmony reflects conditions which exist in the world today. This always has been the case with any art. Artistic accomplishments mirror the temperament of the people.

Advances Appear

"The many admirable purposes which both the New York and San Francisco Fairs are serving, such as pointing out advances of industries and opportunities which remain for talent in the industrial frontiers, are not carried over into the art of design."

Mr. Corbett held that the Theme Center, the Lagoon of Nations, and the Hall of Nations were the most harmonious sections of the Fair, here, but said it might have had a more profound influence on American life had it been "truly harmonious."

"If all visitors who went to the Fair came away with an impression of unity along with an impression of progress," he continued, "it would be healthier than their coming away confused. It would increase their desire for harmony and unity in other things. The Fair is, of course, tremendously interesting and educational, but it is hard to come away from it with any fixed idea."

Tradition Broken

Mr. Corbett voiced the view that American architects had broken loose from traditions of the past and from copying European styles and were producing better buildings, "which suit more aesthetically and practically the purposes for which they have been constructed.

"Occasionally," he said, "as in most new attempts, this trend has been carried too far. In some cases it is not a matter of 'keeping up with the Joneses,' but of 'doing the Joneses one better.' This undue enthusiasm for a new style will, as others have in the past, be tempered through the architect becoming more familiar with the new material.

"Progress and evolution have been occurring so rapidly it has become almost impossible to keep up with the new developments. As a result, the same effect has been achieved as would happen if an architect went to six different draftsmen and told each to design a column for a building. The finished colonnade would by no means represent a harmonious piece of work. This is almost exactly what has been done at the Fair."

Bridges Blockaded At Mexican Border

JUAREZ, Chihuahua, Mexico (AP)—A Mexican blockade of two international bridges across the Rio Grande here continued unabated as proposals were made for a conference of Juarez and El Paso, Texas, businessmen over increased bridge tolls, subject of the demonstration.

All persons seeking to cross the river between Juarez and El Paso were affected by the blockade except physicians, Government officials, newspapermen, and Juarez residents working in El Paso.

Eugenio Ortiz, secretary of the Juarez Chamber of Labor Unions, proposed the businessmen's conference as a possible means of influencing the El Paso Electric Company to reinstate its former schedule of bridge tolls affecting streetcar fares.

Union members worked in shifts at both bridges, refusing to allow El Pasoans who work here to enter the City.

Glider Star Out Because of Crash

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—The tenth national soaring meet went into the final hours of competition today with one of its outstanding stars out of the running because his ship cracked up.

Naval Aviation Cadet Robert M. Stanley, who was a close runnerup for national honors until he had to bail out when his craft's left wing crumpled yesterday, took a busman's holiday to Buffalo, N. Y., airplane plants as his rivals prepared for the last tests of the two weeks' meet.

Leading the field with better than 2,630 points is Chester J. Decker of Glen Rock, N. J.

Western Camp Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo.—The first white settlement in this picturesque region, where rugged Rockies meet rolling plains, was marked recently by the Arapahoe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with a bronze plaque embedded in a boulder at the mouth of Boulder Canyon. The plaque bears an ox-drawn covered wagon in bas-relief and an inscription: "First White Camp in Boulder County. Established Near This Cliff by The Original Gold Seeker's Party, October 17, 1858."

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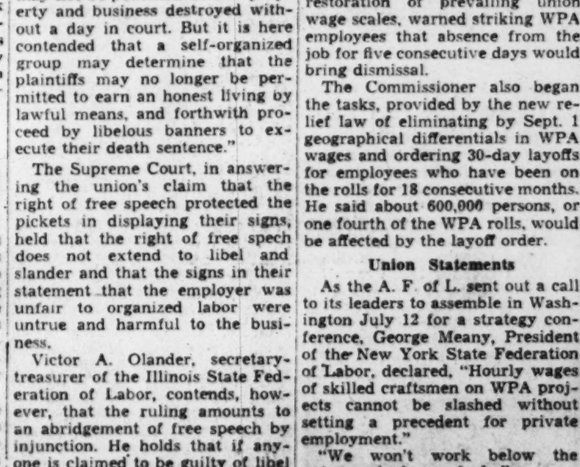

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Indians in Africa Challenge Trade Status of Europeans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The perennial question of relations between Indians and Europeans in different parts of the British Empire has of late become acute both in the Union of South Africa and also in Kenya Colony.

In the Union a clash has been precipitated by Union government legislation—the Transvaal Land and Trading law—which Indians complain of bitterly as being of a discriminatory nature against them. In Kenya similar trouble has arisen consequent upon a British Government "order in council" which Indians hold may make it more difficult than has hitherto been the case for them to hold land in certain highland areas which have long been reserved to a greater or less extent for European settlement.

In both cases much feeling has been aroused, but while in that of Kenya there seems to be some prospect of a compromise being reached between the local representatives of the two communities, the same has not so far occurred in the Union of South Africa.

Indians feel strongly that as full members of the British Commonwealth of Nations they are entitled to absolute equality of status with the other inhabitants in all Empire countries. This the British Government would gladly accord to them, but it is up against strong objection on the part of white settlers almost everywhere. The objection is to unlimited competition with those of a different race many of whose members ordinarily have a lower standard of living than that of the dominant community.

Some Compromises Reached

Various compromises have been reached in different parts of the Empire, it being recognized that the problem is one that must be settled by each self-governing nation for itself.

In the Union of South Africa the problem has been rendered especially puzzling owing to the fact that more than 250,000 Indians have long been resident there. In Uganda there are said to be 15,000 Indians, in Kenya 11,000, and in Tanganyika 23,000.

Marco Polo, the thirteenth century traveler, wrote in the year 1295 of "the ships of Maabar (India) which visit this island of Madeigascar and that other of Zanghibar" (Zanzibar).

When the Portuguese went to East Africa in the fifteenth century they found Indians already there. It was an Indian who piloted Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator, when he crossed the Indian Ocean in 1497.

Dutch settlers in South Africa complained of competition with Indians in 1884. "Our constitution," a petition to the then Government at Pretoria said, "recognizes only two races of men, white and colored."

Came First From Natal

Indian labor was first imported into Natal in 1860, and this went on until 1911 when the traffic was stopped by the Government of India under pressure from Indian nationalists who held it to be derogatory to their race to have their fellow countrymen so employed.

In Durban, South Africa, in 1896 white labor opposition to Indian immigration found violent expression in rioting. By that time large numbers of Indians had settled there. Among them was a young Indian lawyer, the subsequently famous Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, who first became prominent by the stand he made against successive measures of repressive legislation affecting Indians in Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Cape Colony.

After the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910 such legislation was consolidated. A general immigration Act in 1913 imposed a European language test upon all newcomers. The entrance of further Indians was prohibited except for a limited number of educated persons and for wives and children of those already domiciled.

Mr. Gandhi replied by civil disobedience. Rioting occurred, and in 1914 what is known as the "Smuts-Gandhi compromise" was reached which mitigated the conditions for Indians. But this has been by no means the end of trouble.

Property Rights Curtailed

Between 1919 and 1925 further restrictive action was taken, especially regarding the holding of property by Indians. In 1927 an agreement was reached between the Union Government and the Government of India under which free passage and a bonus of £20 were given by the Union to every adult Indian returning to his own country, Delhi undertaking to facilitate resettlement of such persons. Under this arrangement 15,000 Indians have since been repatriated.

But in the Transvaal a regulation—the gold law of 1908—forbidding Indians to acquire or occupy land in or near Johannesburg has remained in operation, though so loosely administered as to have allowed a large number of Indians to settle in the excluded areas. An attempt was made in 1932 to deal with this anomaly. Certain areas were excluded from the operation of the law while in others endeavor was made to render it completely operative. Temporary legal protection expiring April 30, 1939, was subsequently given to Indians already in occupation.

Meanwhile the measure against which Indians are now protesting has been passing through the Legislature. It extends the provisional protection of Indians in illegal occupation until April 30, 1941. At the same time it forbids—unless with special Government sanction—fresh occupation of land by Indians not only in the area covered by the old gold law but also it appears in certain circumstances throughout the Transvaal.

Statement by Gandhi

The measure represents an attempt on the part of the Union Government to give some measure of relief to the Indians, while also placating important sections of its own followers who want Indians segregated altogether.

The nature of the feeling which the measure has aroused in India is shown in a statement made in his organ, Harijan, by Mr. Gandhi, describing the Union Government's measure as an "anti-Asiatic drive." Mr. Gandhi says, "I have not discountenanced their (the Indians') reported decision to fight this latest menace of segregation through civil resistance if necessary."

Meanwhile numerous meetings of protest have been held in India where the Government is being urged by nationalists to break off relations with South Africa.

The matter is particularly serious because it has reawakened elemental passions liable to affect unfavorably the relations of white settlers everywhere not only in regard to Indians, but also toward Jews and Africans.

Canadian Government Steamer Braves North

The Nascopie at Wakeham Bay, Northwest Territory

This is one of the points of call for the expedition which the Dominion sends out each year for natural scientific purposes.

Canada's Annual Expedition To Cover 13,000 Arctic Miles

OTTAWA, Ont., July 8 (CP)—Canada again asserts its sovereignty over the islands of the Arctic this year as the annual expedition of administrative officials penetrates the bleak wastes of the north. Today the Hudson's Bay Company steamer, Nascopie, was due to leave Montreal, to begin a voyage of nearly 13,000 miles in the Northern Archipelago.

As in former years, the veteran Maj. David L. McKeand, Superintendent of the Yukon and Northwest Territories Branch of the Mines and Resources Department, will be in command. Year after year Major McKeand has performed this duty of carrying Canada's Dominion to vast, silent spaces in the Land of the Midnight Sun.

This year, according to Resources Minister Crerar, the Nascopie and three auxiliary motor schooners will make 22 main calls and serve approximately 48 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Posts and Outposts Supplies and mail will be delivered also to missionaries.

Several outstanding natural scientists are accompanying the party. D. A. Nichols of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, will continue his study of the physical geography of the Arctic Regions. He will assist in the consolidation of the scientific reports made over a period of years on Arctic exploration and administration.

H. S. Peters, United States Department of Agriculture, will extend his biological investigations from the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland as far north as the expedition will sail.

Representing the Animal Population Bureau of Oxford University, Dennis Chitty and Max Dunbar, graduates in zoology, with extensive experience in biological work in Greenland and Alaska, will continue their studies and make collections of animals, birds and other Arctic wild life.

L. L. Lyster, representing the Institute of Parasitology, McGill University, Montreal; John Oughten, Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and others will form part of the personnel.

The officer in charge of the Mounted Police detachment, relieving men who have been in the Arctice for several years, is Inspector D. L. Martin, who will join the expedition at Churchill.

Senator Protests Strike by Union After Losing Vote

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana asserted yesterday that if unions which lose elections conducted by the Labor Relations Board continue to resort to strikes and boycotts to offset the vote results Congress may take a hand to stop such practices.

The Louisiana Senator, presiding at a Senate Labor Subcommittee hearing on proposed amendments to the Wagner Act, made the declaration during testimony of Charles Fahy, General Counsel for the Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Fahy defended the action of the Board in permitting losing unions to file complaints against their successful opponents. He said the Board could not avoid taking jurisdiction where there were charges that the winning union had indulged in unfair labor practices. Testimony has showed this occurred in several instances.

"It's so easy for a losing union to bring up a charge," Senator Ellender contended. "There are so many people who are bad losers that they are willing to 'sell their souls' in order to win out. You have to remember that when you are dealing with human beings."

Mr. Fahy said the Board recognized that there should be some curb on illegitimate strikes and boycotts by unsuccessful unions after the Board holds elections to determine collective bargaining spokesmen. The remedy lies in separate action by Congress on this question and not in amendment of the Wagner Act, he asserted.

Senator Ellender suggested that the purpose might be accomplished by providing in the law that a union which invokes the services of the Wagner Act must abide by the result of an election called by the Board to determine the bargaining agent.

Rail Committee Named

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—The Railway Labor Executives Association named a six-man committee yesterday to confer with railroad representatives concerning carriers' complaints against awards made by the Railroad Adjustment Board. This board settles certain labor disputes. The committee is composed of V. O. Gardner, St. Louis; J. G. Luhrsen, Washington; David Robertson, Cleveland; H. W. Brown, Washington; J. A. Phillips, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and S. J. Hogan, Washington.

No Racial Angle Seen In Baltimore Branding

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Investigation of the "branding" of a Jewish high school boy was closed July 7, with the School Board's report there was no "organized activity, either within the school or outside, directed against any racial or religious group."

The Board adopted findings of a subcommittee studying an incident in which Melvin Bridge claimed classmates at the Gwynn's Falls Junior High School had scratched an "H" on his neck in June.

Changes in French Civil Code Free Women of Legal Snarls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — French women are gradually emerging from the state of tutelage in which they have been kept by codes framed on the assumption that the man is the head of the family as the result of recent Senate changes in the civil code.

Married women, according to the bill recently approved may henceforward act for their husbands in the event that the latter are disqualified by absence or legal conviction. The husband is also forbidden to convert into bearer bonds securities which are registered in the name of the wife.

Joint Ownership Clause

Another important clause in the bill deals with the "communauté des biens," the joint property of the husband and wife. Up to the present time such property, whether acquired before or after marriage, has been at the sole disposition of the husband. The recent bill provides that the wife is the owner of such individual property as she may have possessed up to the time of the marriage.

Property acquired, after the marriage (the wife's salary and savings from it being excepted) remains at the disposal of the husband. The woman's interest was promoted by an amendment which forbids the husband to sell real estate, a business or business interest, or furniture which may be needed for the home or for the wife's profession, and which forms part of the joint estate, without the consent of the wife. The bill has not yet been enacted into law, but has been referred to the Chamber of Deputies where it will probably be discussed during the autumn. Further amendments and modifications will be proposed with a view to increasing the rights of the wife in connection with the disposition of joint property.

The bill which has been approved by the Senate is a sequel to a law on the same subject which was passed last year. Up to that time the married woman was legally a minor and was incapable of exercising any rights on her own behalf. Now she possesses the status of an individual in her own right. The effect of this law was to abolish the doctrine of the obedience of the wife to the husband, although the latter remains the head of the family and retains his full rights over the children and the patrimony. The wife has also acquired the right to bring legal action in her own name. In cases of divorce she may live where she pleases while the case is pending and is no longer obliged to obtain the judge's authorization for her residence. She also has the right to dispose of her own salary and savings.

A Step Forward

Mme. Louise Weiss, well known women's leader in France, President of the Ligue pour le Vote des Femmes and Vice-President of the Association des Femmes Decorees de la Legion d'Honneur, expressed the following opinion to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the pending women's rights legislation:

"French women regard the present bill as inadequate, but accept it gratefully because it marks a forward step in their struggle for more equal rights with man. At the present time the married woman has no legal rights in connection with her children, except in certain cases of divorce. The husband, as the head of the family, has the right to make all decisions in regard to the children: their upbringing, place of residence, education, religion, etc. French women look forward to the time when they will take their rightful place as legal parents."

Mme. Weiss said that the movement for women's suffrage in France was somewhat in abeyance, because of the general crisis of democracy throughout the world. At a time when men voters in many countries are being deprived, if not of the vote, at least of the powers associated with the exercise of the vote, it did not seem opportune to press for the extension of the suffrage to women. Women's organizations are, therefore, concentrating their efforts on the removal of legal disabilities, especially those which affect married women.

Light Beam Aids Sea Safety

OTTAWA, July 8 (CP)—Ships at sea will be better able to get their bearings, with a minimum of interference from electrical storms and overlapping radio stations, when commercial use is made of a new direction finder developed and now being perfected at the National Research Council laboratories here.

The new direction finder depends on the eye rather than the ear. It utilizes a cathode ray tube similar to that for television reception.

The device visually indicates the exact direction of the sending land station by a streak of fluorescent light. Around the tube face is a dial calibrated in 360 degrees, like a compass, which enables the operator to take the bearings of a couple of radio stations in a few seconds, considerably faster than by the aural method.

In an electrical storm, this finger of light becomes merely momentarily fuzzy as static is discharged. If two or three stations are overlapping, they will usually be registered as two or three separate and distinct light fingers, not interfering with each other as in radio reception.

Speedometer Oblivious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A check made on excuses offered by drivers overtaken by State Motor Police while "doing" more than 50 m. p. h. revealed that 46 per cent said they had not been observing their speedometers and "had no idea" of the rate of speed they were traveling.

British Film Taxes Reduced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British film industry has won a striking victory by compelling Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to modify the taxes on imported films which he instituted in his budget. These taxes, it is estimated, would have cost the film trade £250,000 a year, of which nearly £80,000 would have been paid by the five news reel companies. As modified, the extra revenue taken from the cinema industry is expected to amount to about £100,000.

Sir John Simon's impost united British film distributors, exhibitors, producers, and trade unions for the first time in their history. Joining forces, they decided to display in 4,000 cinemas throughout the British Isles announcements stating that the new taxes would make the importation of "B" pictures a financial liability, and in consequence the two-feature program would have to be abandoned, and the length of cinema entertainment reduced from three hours to two. This would involve curtailment of production, and increased unemployment among studio technicians, of whom 80 per cent are already out of work.

Generous space was taken in advertisement columns of newspapers to protest against the taxes, but just as the campaign was on the point of being systematically launched, Sir John gave way. The industry, though grateful, is not yet entirely satisfied, for it wishes to regain some of the £100,000 which it has already paid under the new taxes.

Buckner and Two Others Get Prison in Bond Case

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—William P. Buckner, Jr., promoter of defaulted Philippine bonds and of Washington "lobby" parties, marked down here the price of his venture—two years in prison and a fine of $2,500.

Convicted of mail fraud and conspiracy, Buckner received the sentence and fine from Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard. William J. Gillespie, also a broker, drew an 18-months term and a $2,500 fine, and Felipe Buencamino, member of the Philippine Legislature, 18 months in prison and a $5,000 fine.

Medals and Orders Multiply As Reich Rewards Faithful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German Government has established a series of medals and distinguished orders which, if it continues to grow as it has during the past six years, may outrival the extensive system of imperial days.

A full history, in word and picture, of the orders of the Third Reich has just been issued by the research department of the Chancellery. It is indicative of the great change which has come over this country since 1933 that decorations are now awarded only by the head of the Reich and for service to the Reich and not as before 1918, by the heads of the various state governments.

The Cross of Honor with three grades for service in the Great War was awarded in the Old Reich to over 8,000;000 people. This order is now closed for all but the newly-acquired provinces of the Ostmark, Sudetenland, Memel, and the Protectorate of Moravia and Bohemia.

The Olympia medal (two classes) started in 1936 during the Olympic Games of that year, which were held in this country, were bestowed only during a definite limited period. The first class has been awarded to 767 persons, and 3,364 have received the second.

Third Reich Honors

The third type of decoration is the "Medal of Honor for the National Prize Winners" and is described as a platinum star, set with four golden eagles. The circular middle field bears on a red enamel plate the head of Pallas Athene in gold, with the inscription "For Art and Knowledge." This is to be worn with a red-white-red cross-shoulder ribbon. So far this distinction has been given only to eight people, among them, Reichsleiter Dr. Alfred Rosenberg.

For foreigners the order of the German Eagle has been created. It is divided, according to international custom, into five grades.

Then there follow the German medals of honor for special service to the Reich, the Golden Cross, and the special order for military service, which is decorated with swords—and is only awarded to foreigners. Only 16 persons can be awarded the highest class in this order.

On the first of May, 1939, "Medals of Honor" for service to the German people were introduced to take the place of the former Red Cross medals. These decorations are reserved for special service in the Winter Help Campaign, in social service, hospital work in time of war and peace, and for cultivation of German "Volkstum," both abroad and at home and can be awarded to Reichsdeutsche and to foreigners.

Special Distinctions

To the above are added special distinctions for the various services and professions. For the military forces there are four classes, according to length of service, the first two classes having medals, the others, two crosses. The special decorations for honorable service for officials are in silver for 25 years' loyal service, and in gold for 40 years' service. There is a medal for workers and clerks who have been 50 years with one employer. The police, S. S. and S. A. have their special decorations for service, and also the Labor Service, the Air Defense League, the Fire-Brigade, etc.

One decoration has been taken over from the post-war years, namely, the Colonial Medal, founded in 1922 and until 1935 awarded by the Foreign Office.

There are three medals to commemorate the incorporation of the former Austria, Sudetenland, and Memel in the Reich. These are awarded for special service in the campaign for these provinces.

With the medal of honor for the German Mother and the Cross for special service in Spain, the state decorations are for the moment complete.

The National Socialist Party has its own distinctions for special service to the party, chief among them the golden party badge. There are also the "Blood Orders" which, according to the ruling of May 30, 1938, may also be awarded for specially courageous service in the struggle for Greater Germany. There are nine other party distinctions. The Hitler Youth has its golden badge for special merit.

In the realm of sport there are special badges for every branch of sport, for each uniformed group, S. A., S. S., Hitler Youth, Hitler Girls etc. They are much coveted by the youth of Germany today and are a great help toward obtaining some of the best positions of authority.

Japanese Airmen Ferdinand-Like?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Describing Japanese aerial operations along the Outer Mongolian border, Capt. Shiro Osawa is reported by the Domei News Agency as declaring it had been "almost a pity to land airplanes on the scene of the fighting at Nomonhan, east of Lake Buir, as it was covered with flowers."

This reveals the Japanese in a role comparable to that of Ferdinand the Bull, comments the American-edited Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury which remarks that "such a heartfelt utterance provides a needed corrective for the reading public which may during recent months have been led astray into a belief that the Japanese airmen gloried in destruction."

Indians Refuse to Vanish

GALLUP, N. M., July 8 (AP)—This nation's "Vanishing American" is increasing at a greater pace than the white population. Dr. James G. Townsend, Indian Service Medical Director, said a survey showed the Indian population—now 342,497—increasing at the rate of eight per thousand, compared with 5.8 per thousand in the white population.

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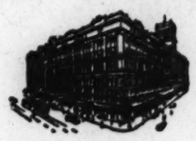
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Roosevelt Speeds Byrd Trip To Claim Antarctic Regions

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Admiral Richard E. Byrd, conqueror of the two poles, is being speeded by President Roosevelt on his expedition to stake out American claims to a vast area of the Antarctic Continent.

The President directed Government departments to expend every effort to equip and dispatch the expedition at the earliest possible date.

The expedition, which Admiral Byrd said he thought could sail between Oct. 1 and 15, will undertake to map and clinch for the United States Antarctic lands on which the Byrd and Lincoln Ellsworth polar expeditions of recent years planted the American flag. It is regarded here as important because of the possible value of the southernmost continent to future air travel.

Other Nations Interested

Great Britain, Germany, and Norway, among others, also have evinced interest in securing claims based on the Antarctic explorations of their nationals.

Congress already has provided $340,000 for the expedition and authorized Dr. Ernest H. Gruening of the Interior Department to claim for the United States approximately 675,000 square miles.

The State, Navy, Interior, Treasury, and Agriculture Department all will have a hand in equipping the expedition. Each will supply whatever equipment it has that is needed.

Three ships will be used to transport the explorer research-ists to the wind-swept wastes that largely comprise the Antarctic Continent. They will be the Northland, specially designed Coast Guard vessel, the Bear of Oakland, which Admiral Byrd is lending the Government, and the North Star, ice ship now used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carry supplies to Alaskan natives.

Three Areas Sought

Admiral Byrd told newsmen that the purpose of the expedition would be to claim for the United States three vast areas discovered and explored by himself and Ellsworth. These areas include Marie Byrd Land, lying just east of the Ross Dependency, a British claim; James W. Ellsworth Land, over which Lincoln Ellsworth flew in November, 1935, and 75,000 square miles south of Princess Elizabeth Land, explored by Ellsworth last January.

The areas include more than a thousand miles of coast line directly south of Cape Horn.

The research Foundation of Chicago, an affiliate of the Armour Institute of Technology, may provide the expedition with a huge "snow cruiser" capable of carrying a small party far into the ice capped hinterlands with sufficient supplies for a year. Plans for the cruiser, on which the Foundation is working, provide for it to carry a scouting plane. The cruiser is said to resemble a bus with endless tread wheels.

Picture of Admiral Byrd explaining plans: Page 1.

Memorandum From Portugal

Old Alliances and New Friendships—Does Ancient Heritage of British Alliance Balance Totalitarian Ties?

By a Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

Coming so close upon the heel of recent events in which rumor and counterrumor have had so much part, the present trip to the South African Union of President Carmona of Portugal serves to stress once again the fact that, in spite of much that has lately been written and suggested, Portugal and the British Empire know today as well as they knew 700 years ago that their interests run parallel.

When King Diniz, in 1294, signed the first treaty with England, it was only the first link in the long chain of alliances binding the two countries, a chain which the present rulers of Portugal declare they have every intention of continuing. Another and important point is that Portugal is a colonial power with a long overseas history.

Superficial observers have attempted to diminish the importance of the relations existing today between the two countries. And much speculation has been rife concerning the part which Portugal would play in the event of hostilities breaking out between the democracies and the totalitarian powers.

In the event of war, would Portugal remain faithful to the centuries-old alliance or would it align itself with "last minute friends" who have wooed that country assiduously since the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1936? This is a question which has been continually asked of late and one which has generally been answered according to the speaker's point of view.

* * *

It has been pointed out that both German and Italian influence is growing rapidly in Portugal, while the recent treaty of friendship and nonaggression between Portugal and Spain, until quite lately neighbors who were not always on the best of terms with each other, is taken as proof positive of Portugal's stand with the totalitarian powers.

It is true that there has been and still is much German influence in this country—it is a significant fact that both in the newspapers and over the radio much if not most of the news comes from official German sources, the Deutsches Nachrichten Buro, but in the leading articles in the daily press there is a marked tendency to steer a middle course between slavish approbation of the totalitarian states and unconsidered and ridiculous disapproval of the democracies.

Certain innovations in the new State may be said to be modeled on Fascist rather than on National Socialist lines, while there is a certain admiration on the part of the younger army officers for the proverbial efficiency and thoroughness of the Germans. On the other hand, the German attitude to Christianity has profoundly shocked the best elements in Portuguese life, and it is on this account, perhaps, besides the natural affinities due to their common Latin civilization, that Italian cultural influence is more successful here than that of Germany. German tourists, travelers in the Strength Through Joy movement, are numerous, but since they spend practically no money during their brief stay they are not particularly popular with those classes which depend for a living on the tourist trade.

* * *

Where Great Britain is concerned its alliance with Portugal is looked upon as a matter of course, an alliance so well tried and so faithful that it seems as if nothing short of madness on the part of one or the other partner could destroy what is indeed the work of centuries.

However, it is quite true that to the casual observer there are few outward signs of this understanding. The British are not particularly clever at advertising themselves, but for all that the people of Portugal, especially the working classes, are fully aware of the importance of "their oldest ally." Thus the British Military Mission which spent several months during 1938 studying conditions in Portugal was most wholeheartedly welcomed, while the recent drastic decision on the part of the British Government to introduce conscription has certainly met with the widespread approval of the Portuguese people.

Indeed, judging by present tendencies it can be affirmed that in the event of hostilities breaking out Portugal will do its very best to remain neutral—a benevolent neutrality where its oldest ally is concerned—a neutrality, however, which would be strongly assailed by those who would have the most to gain from the suppression of the present Government and all it means to the country and its colonies.

H. de V.

Boys Learn Citizenship in Own 'State'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Citizenship is more than a word to a growing number of Illinois youngsters who have taken part in the American Legion's annual Boys' State at the State Fair Grounds here. It's privileges and responsibilities are vivid realities after the two weeks of intensive "practice" at living in and governing a model state.

This year from June 25 to July 1 some 1,600 enthusiastic but earnest boys were registered for the fifth Premier Boys' State, filling to capacity the new $700,000 youth building at the fair grounds.

Only four years ago, some 300 qualified youngsters gathered from throughout the State under the direction of the Legion, to hold classes in the coliseum, and sleep on cots and in the cattle barns. It was the first such Boys' State in the Country.

This summer there are thousands of other boys enjoying this instructive experience in camps in 24 other States.

The "State" is really a movement embodying a program of citizenship training designed to "teach the youth of today constructive attitudes toward the American form of government."

At present officers of the camp are judging of its success by the increased leadership, in school and out, which school principals report in boys who have attended; and by the increased numbers attending and the unbounded enthusiasm with which they practice citizenship while in camp.

"After another five years," Harrold Card, camp director, said, "we'll know more about the camp's real value—after our boys are through school and out in the world for a while."

Since the camp is neither correctional, disciplinary, nor recreational in nature, only those boys are sponsored by various civic organizations, and approved by local Legion Posts, who show outstanding qualifications in leadership, character, and service; with honor, courage, and scholarship also as qualifying characteristics. This accounts for the fact that in five years, only three boys have had to be sent home for misdemeanors. About 75 per cent of the boys who attend later go to college, according to officials. Only boys between 15 and 19 are eligible; and the same boy cannot come more than two years.

The boys are divided into two parties, Nationalists, and Federalists, whose platforms are not based on those of any existing parties. They hold their city, county and state elections, sit on the bench, convene the legislature; they have their lawyers to plead before the judges for any law-breakers, and depend upon their state police to enforce the law.

They are privileged to enroll in any of the schools of law, civil service, police, or journalism, from each of which they are quickly fraduated, and begin the practice of their chosen civic profession.

Their daily newspaper would do credit to many an editor, their 120-piece band has quite a repertoire, and the 50-piece drum and bugle corps comes the nearest of anything in camp to resembling the militaristic. There is one swim for each boy, and athletic games and contests galore, with educational tours through this city where Lincoln about three-quarters of a century ago practiced such good citizenship that he went from here to the White House.

This, and the other 24 Boys States in the Country, are the outcome of a conversation between two Legionaires back in 1934, when Hayes Kennedy of Joliet admitted his law students lacked a grasp of the meaning of citizenship, and Harrold Card of Taylorville explained how he had got the citizenship idea across to his Boy Scouts.

Upon the request of the local unit of the Women's Auxiliary which sponsored an experimental one-day Girls State at the Legion home, here, during the Boys week in camp, Mr. Kennedy, President of Boys State, plans to recommend that the girls' unit not be continued.

"The torch light parades, the fiery political campaigning and the strenuous athletic program all are unsuited to girls," he explained, and added that a less strenuous course of training at some girls school would be more suitable for girls.

John Cannon of Maywood was elected governor of Boys State.

California Boys Run State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The third annual Boys State, sponsored by American Legion Department of California which this year was attended by 670 high school juniors, has concluded its sessions.

Dark Horses Being Groomed

(Continued from Page 1)

has not yet begun, he is hardly a national figure as yet. But this week Mr. Roosevelt got the opportunity of beginning the build-up if he desires to do so. He can appoint Governor Stark to be Secretary of the Navy.

In that case, the attractive qualities of the Missouri Governor would come to national attention. A vast rearmament campaign is underway; the Navy is ever popular; Governor Stark could go about the country speech-making on the noncontroversial issues of national defense, and prepare for his nomination as a union candidate. With his record for clean-up of bossism and corruption, with his family background—Mr. Stark's apple named delicious developed in his nurseries—with his attractive and confidence-compelling personality, he might soon become a formidable possibility. When federal figures are unavailable or too deeply compromised and committed in past controversies, it is customary procedure for American parties to turn to state governors. And Governor Stark is one of the few state executives who is persona grata with the New Deal and with conservatives alike.

There are, of course, many other "alternatives to Roosevelt" within the Democratic Party. Cordell Hull is the most outstanding of them all, but he is handicapped by his years and his reciprocal trade program has met severe opposition.

Union Urges Third Term

NEW ORLEANS, July 8 (AP)—The National Maritime Union of the C. I. O., in convention here, adopted a resolution urging the election of President Roosevelt for a third term.

Joseph Curran of New York, Union President, told the convention, "We must stand ready to cooperate with any organization, join any movement, and participate in any action which will insure the defeat of reaction in 1940 and a continuation of the policies of President Roosevelt and his New Deal Administration."

The Union adopted a resolution recommended by Mr. Curran for strengthening the organization structure through abolition of districts and a centralization of membership control.

Building in Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Construction figures for Jacksonville for first six months of 1939 showed a total of nearly $4,000,000, according to figures made public recently by W. B. Simmons, City Supervisor of Building.

President Sees Chances on Neutrality Fade

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Roosevelt that he had no substantial hope of success. The adjournment date of Congress might then be hastened, and the President—perhaps with some hard knocks at the undemocratic tactics of the filibuster—would refer the issue back to public opinion.

Might Call Special Session

He might then make neutrality a major subject of his trips to and fro across the continent scheduled to follow adjournment, and if sufficient public sentiment were manifested for his position, he might call a special session of Congress and try to put his bill through again.

It is important to realize that the present situation and prospective events are more important in their effect on Mr. Roosevelt's domestic prestige and his standing as a leader of the world democracies than they are in their likely effect on a war, for it is widely conceded that, if a European war should break out, pressures would be set up which might sweep aside all present legislative barricades.

The only real hindrance to American economic participation in such a conflict now in law, or likely to be enacted, is the embargo which a President is directed to impose, when war breaks out, on arms, ammunition, and instruments of war. As previously interpreted, this includes aircraft, which—if maintained—might be a serious handicap to Great Britain and France, anxious to tap the American aircraft industry.

But the first "if" is whether the President would deem that war in a legal sense had broken out; there might be many other ways around the inhibition, such as shipment of aircraft piecemeal, or by way of a neutral country, etc. In any case, Great Britain and France or any other powers would be entirely free to buy just as much as they could pay for and transport of American wheat, cotton, oil, steel, copper, trucks, engines, and all of the rest of an unlisted range of materials which are even more important in many ways than fighting tools themselves.

Means Much to President

But if the probable war-time effect of the Senate's prospective defeat for the President is not very great, the present practical consequences upon Mr. Roosevelt's standing are substantial. "Neutrality" has been the overpowering issue of the latter half of this session of Congress. Repeal of the arms embargo, moreover, the symbol of whether or not Congress approves the President's policy of checking aggressors with all possible "methods short of war."

Defeat would mean disapproval for this policy, and the sword of Wilsonian repudiation would hang over Mr. Roosevelt's head. Effects on the third-term question, the President's possible control of the prospective Democratic nominee, and the future of the whole New Deal structure of reforms and changes would be in jeopardy.

The Burden Piles On

If the President, on taking the issue to the country, should evoke signs of substantial support, the chance of getting through neutrality changes to his liking in a special session might be enhanced. But, although many newspapers and polls have swung around of late to support the President's foreign policy, these phenomena have had no perceptible effect on Congress. The legislators evidently are convinced that grass-roots opinion is isolationist, or that at any rate they can take an isolationist and anti-Roosevelt stand in Congress and get away with it. It is hard to imagine what sort of Rooseveltian campaigning would alter this situation.

Finally, still further to add to the President's difficulties, Administration leaders are reported to have agreed to eliminate a provision for $500,000,000 in foreign loans from legislation authorizing the new lending program. As a result, critics of the foreign loans are reported to have agreed to an increase of $100,000,000 in the export-Import Bank's funds.

Rejection of the half billion, $200,000,000 of which was to have been spent in the present new fiscal year and $300,000,000 in the following year, is an emphatic blow of protest at the new "dollar diplomacy" under which American funds were to have been sprayed over Latin America. These loans were to have been, the President said, for the purpose of stimulating export trade. but a half-billion seemed a very high figure, and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho was leader of a powerful drive against them. The prospective authorization of $100,000,000 will be limited to genuine export transactions by the Export-Import Bank, under the general supervision of Jesse Jones, new head of the Federal Loan Agency. Loans, under the suggested change, would not be to foreign governments, as President Roosevelt proposed.

Thus still one more important plank in New Deal foreign policy is prospectively being whittled apart by Congress, with the obvious consequences on the President's standing.

Mrs. Roosevelt Aids Daytona Beach Get Federal Aid for Negro Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt gave an effective hand to slum clearance in the Negro district here, taking shape in the building of 167 new dwellings financed mostly by the United States Housing Administration.

One of the great needs of this city has been the betterment of housing conditions for its Negro population. Shortly after the organization of the Taxpayers League early last winter, it decided upon investigation of slum clearance in the Negro district. Its report met with general approval among the citizens.

White House Aid

Local leaders in the movement called on Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College and a nationally outstanding Negro leader. They told her of their efforts to secure more sanitary and livable homes for the people of her race, and asked for her co-operation.

During this call of the men at her home, Mrs. Bethune reached for her telephone and called the White House in Washington. In a few minutes, she was in conversation with the President's wife.

In her talk with Mrs. Roosevelt, she told her of the urgent need of more sanitary homes here for the Negroes. Mrs. Roosevelt assured her that she would do whatever she could to help them.

The next day, the local chairman received a telegram from Nathan Strauss, National Housing Administrator, in which he said that he was sending a representative to Daytona Beach immediately.

The representative arrived the second day after the telegram came. The plans met with his full approval.

Plans Carried Out

Two weeks later, funds were designated for the project.

Mrs. Bethune was appointed a member of the local board by the mayor.

The city purchased an eight acre tract of land for $8000.

Originally, the project called for the construction of 120 dwellings. But by the introduction of economical efficiency by the local committee and their architect, they scaled down the cost so much, yet still adhering to all the federal requirements for good construction, that they are able to build 167 dwellings conforming to all Federal demands.

Work was started by the contractor late in May and now the first unit is under construction.

The new homes will rent on an average of $8.00 a month.

If there is any profit realized, it will be used towards the reduction of the rentals.

The USHA housing loan of $450,000 will carry interest at 3½%. The local loan of $50,000 will be met by the issuance and sale at par of 3% debenture bonds.

Newspapers Asked To Oust Liquor Ads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Resolutions requesting discontinuance of advertisements of alcoholic liquors have been presented to the newspapers Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond News Leader, and the local radio stations WRTD, operated by the Times-Dispatch; WRNL, operated by the News Leader; WMBG and WRVA, by the Richmond Baptist Ministers' Conference and 13 Baptist churches in Richmond and its vicinity.

Stowkowski Could Tell He Wanted That Tom-Tom

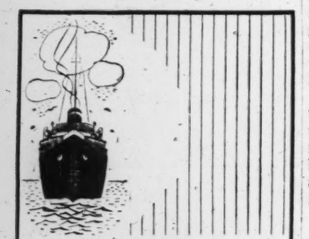
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—Leopold Stokowski walked up to a bronzed, expressionless Indian, thumped the brave's tom-tom with an experienced slender hand and then bought the primitive musical instrument for $22.50.

The famed orchestra leader was en route to Hollywood from New York.

Speech Winner's Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Fletcher Padgett, Jr., South Carolina boy who won first place in the annual Americanism oratorical competition of the American Legion and a $4,000 college scholarship given by Eddie Cantor, has enrolled as a student at Wofford College, local Methodist institution.



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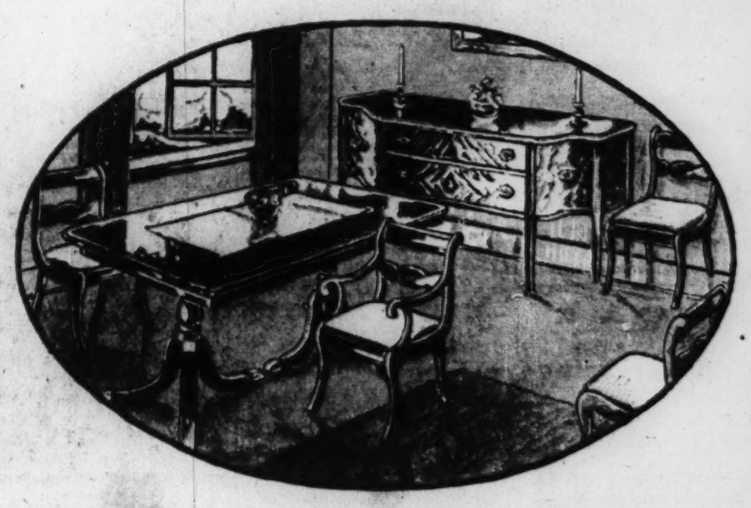

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SECOND FLOOR, REAR

Riggs Stakes Claim to No. 1 Ranking Among the World's Amateur Tennis Stars

Chicago Youth Captures Long Wimbledon Battle

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 8 (AP)—Robert Larimer Riggs of Chicago beat his roommate and doubles partner, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 2-6, 8-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, in the finals of the all-England singles tennis championship yesterday and thus staked a claim to No. 1 ranking among the world's amateur tennis players.

Trailing by two sets to one, Riggs started going to the net for the first time in the fourth set and rushed a weary but willing Cooke right off the center court.

Alice Marble is a strong favorite to complete the United States slam in singles today, when she meets Kay Stammers for the women's title, and the United States also has a good chance of carrying off all three doubles championships for its second successive clean sweep.

For three sets yesterday Riggs played like a piano tuner. He had all the shots, but couldn't put them together. In the first two games of the match, he got to 40—15 and lost them both, and thereafter games slipped away so fast that Riggs did not settle down until Cooke led at 5—2 in the second set, and had come within a point of winning the eighth game.

Match Won

The only real climax of this match, strangely enough, came in that eighth game of the second set. Cooke, with advantage for the set, drove deep off his forehand to Riggs' backhand corner. When Bobby ran across and battered the ball back past Cooke to save the point, he really had won the match.

Probably Wimbledon never has seen such a strange, paradoxical match as this. Here was Riggs, trailing all the way until the fifth set, and still there always was a feeling that Cooke was hooked and, after he had run away with the line, would be reeled in like a fish.

This may be unfair to Cooke, who is as gallant a fighter and as pretty a stylist as ever graced the center court. Nevertheless, everybody did have the feeling that Riggs was supremely confident in the knowledge he'd beaten Cooke 12 times in a row and would beat him again when the time came.

That, of course, is exactly what happened. At the opening of the fourth set Riggs started tugging on that fishing line. He got up to 4—0 and, though he purely and simply gave away the next two games at love, he soon had squared it up at two sets all.

Desperate Drive

Away he went again in the fifth, breaking Cooke's service in the first game. Though Cooke did make one desperate drive to break Riggs' service and tie it at 2-all, this merely was the signal for Bobby to force the pace and bring a tiring Cooke to shore.

The Treasurer of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, Russell B. Kingman of East Orange, N. J., sat in the royal box with Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and kept a chart which pretty well summed up the match. Kingman kept a record of the number of times each player went to the net and what he did when he got there.

His chart showed that Cooke led at the start because he was forcing the play and that when he got too tired to go to the net and Riggs started going up, the tide of the match changed.

Results in the all-England tennis championships yesterday:

Men's Singles (Final Round)

Bobby Riggs, Chicago, defeated Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 2—6, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's Doubles (Semifinals)

Alice Marble, San Francisco, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Kay Stammers and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, Great Britain, 8—6, 6—3.

Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Billy Yorke, England, defeated Jean Nicoll and Betty Nuthall, England, 5—7, 6—4, 11—9.

Mixed Doubles (Quarterfinals)

Bobby Riggs, Chicago, and Alice Marble, San Francisco, defeated C. M. Jones and Ermyntrude Harvey, Great Britain, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.

Men's Doubles (Semifinals)

Charles Hare and Frank Wilde, Great Britain, defeated John Olliff and Ronald Shayes, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles (Semifinals)

Riggs and Miss Marble defeated Camille E. Malfroy, New Zealand, and Betty Nuthall, Great Britain, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles (Quarterfinals)

Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., defeated A. D. Russell, Argentina, and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Joe Gallagher, Browns—His home run with two on base gave St. Louis 8-6 victory over Tigers.

Bob Feller and Hal Trosky, Indians—Former pitched steady seven-hit game for the 14th victory and latter hit homer, double and single to beat White Sox, 7-3.

Billy Herman, Cubs—Saved game in tenth inning with spectacular fielding that brought home winning run against Pirates with sacrifice fly in 11th inning.

Joe Cronin, Red Sox—Hit home run and drove in another run with single to lead his team to third victory over Yanks in four games.

Max West, Bees—Tripled with bases loaded and two out in sixth inning to beat Phillies.

Tut Stainback and Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers—Former doubled and scored in first inning and batted in a run with single in second inning as latter scattered nine hits for his eighth straight victory in series opener against Giants.

Socking Red Sox —By Pap'

Ted WILLIAMS
IT'S ALL GOOD, CLEAN FUN
A COLORFUL YOUNGSTER, HIS ENTHUSIASM FOR THE GAME OFTEN RUNS AWAY WITH HIM
A FINE FIELDER, THIS RED SOX ROOKIE IS ONE OF THE FINDS OF THE CURRENT SEASON
TED HAS BEEN BATTLING HANK GREENBERG ALL SEASON FOR THE LEADERSHIP IN THE ALL-IMPORTANT RUNS-BATTED-IN COLUMN
PAP'

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MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Pr

International League

Jersey City 7-4, Rochester 4-9.
Buffalo 5-8, Newark 1-6.
Syracuse 4-4, Montreal 3-3.
Toronto 4, Baltimore 3 (12 innings).

American Association

Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 1.
St. Paul 9, Toledo 0.
Minneapolis 4-4, Columbus 0-0.
Milwaukee 1-4, Louisville 0-1.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 7, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 3.
Los Angeles 13, Portland 12.
Only games.

Texas League

Beaumont 12, San Antonio 7.
Oklahoma City 3, Fort Worth 2.
Houston 9, Shreveport 3.
Dallas 3-2, Tulsa 2-5.

Southern Association

Knoxville 16, Birmingham 6.
Atlanta 6, Little Rock 3.
Nashville 4, New Orleans 3.
Chattanooga 8, Memphis 3.

Eastern League

Hartford 6-3, Williamsport 3-2.
Binghamton 7, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Albany 7, Scranton 5.
Elmira 7, Springfield 5.

Sporting Around the Hub

Pairings and starting times for the State amateur golf championship at Tedesco, Swampscott, beginning next Tuesday, will be announced in tomorrow's papers, according to the Massachusetts Golf Association's Executive Secretary, John Corcoran.

Among the late entrants in the field, which now numbers just under 140, were Clark Hodder, the 1936 champion and coach of Harvard's hockey team, and Dave Whiteside, the 1937 winner. Both got their entries in just under the wire.

Outstanding Amateurs

All the well-known simon-pures of the State, with the exception of Fred Wright of Trapelo, have put their name on the dotted line, and include such performers as Ted Bishop, Joe Lynch, Mel Merritt, Don Ritchie, Leo Martin, Bobby Hood—Maine intercollegiate champion — Carl Nettelbladt, Chick Grasse, Leo Cole, Shirley Moulton, and Frank Huntress.

The 18-hole, well - trapped, course is in the best possible condition due to the efforts of Alex Ellis, the resident professional. The club's golf committee, under the chairmanship of Judge Ralph W. Reeve, moreover, is doing everything possible to make the event successful.

♦ ♦ ♦

According to Dave Niles, chairman of the Longwood Bowl tourney, Gardnar Mulloy, Miami youngster, Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, whose play this year has greatly improved, Bitsy Grant, favorite Atlanta star, and Johnny Doeg of Newark, N. J., and former Longwood Bowl winner, are all entrants.

Niles also stated that many of the touring collegiate luminaries will be present during the tourney, while the women's entries are being received daily.

♦ ♦ ♦

There is an open date in the Boston Bay inter-club schedule a week from tomorrow. Last year, George Wightman aided the Hull Yacht Club, his boyhood rendezvous, in sponsoring a special inter-club encounter for the Indians only. It is possible that the Hull sailors will attempt to invite the entire Boston Bay fleet, although its one raft facilities would hardly care for such a flotilla.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston Yacht Club's annual cruise which begins a week from today has one of the largest entry lists ever tabulated for such an event. Eighteen yachts under canvas and 15 motor launches will proceed from Marblehead to Scituate Harbor, first destination port of the cruise. Final port-in the log is Block Island, R. I., where a ball game will be played between the sail and power squadrons.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Batting Hero

LONDON—The second of this year's "test" cricket matches between England and the West Indies—at Old Trafford, Manchester, July 22, 24 and 25—has had some marvellous advance publicity. Meaning the play of the West Indians themselves in this country so far and, in particular, their play against England's full strength at Lord's during the first test, in which George Headley, "the colored Bradman," covered himself with glory by making more than a hundred runs in each innings.

Proper Perspective

To get this achievement into proper perspective, you need to realize that, in the whole history of cricket, only six batsmen have succeeded in scoring two centuries in a single test match, and only two men—Headley, himself, is one of these—have performed the feat twice.

Here are the details of the achievements referred to:

136 and 120 by Warren Bardsley, for Australia against England at The Oval, London, in 1909.
140 and 111 by A. C. Russell for England against South Africa at Durban, South Africa, in season 1922-23.
176 and 127 by Herbert Sutcliffe for England against Australia at Melbourne in 1924-25.
104 and 109 not out by Herbert Sutcliffe for England against South Africa at The Oval, London, in 1929.
119 not out and 177 by W. R. Hammond for England against Australia at Adelaide in 1928-29.
114 and 112 by George Headley for the West Indies against England at Georgetown, British Guiana, in 1929-30.
106 and 107 by George Headley for the West Indies against England at Lord's, London, in 1939.
117 and 100 by Edward Paynter for England against South Africa at Johannesburg in 1938-39.

Willow Wielders

Altogether, Headley has now helped himself to eight three-figure innings against England, a record which, taken just by itself, stamps him as one of the very finest willow-wielders ever known. Not that it does have to be considered just by itself. There is a wealth of supporting evidence, and some is a result of the West Indians' present tour in England. Which helps to explain why the visitors prove such a splendid box-office attraction wherever they go.

Imhoff and Peacock Reach Final Round

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 8 (AP)—Douglas Imhoff and Robert Peacock, of the University of California, national intercollegiate men's doubles tennis champions, reached the final round of the Eastern intercollegiate doubles title play yesterday.

Imhoff and Peacock, seeded second, blasted Gerard Podesta and William Winslow of Princeton from the courts in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1. Podesta and Winslow led at 3—1 and 4—2 in the first set but could not hold their advantage.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 8 (CP Cable)—Standings in the English County cricket championship including games played yesterday follow:

	W	L	WPI	LPI	APt	Pts	Av.
Yorkshire	10	2	2	0	1	136	9.71
*Middlesex	8	2	0	0	1	96	9.60
Gloucester	9	2	2	0	0	110	8.92
Derbyshire	6	4	1	0	0	80	7.27
Kent	7	5	1	1	1	92	6.57
†Essex	8	7	1	0	3	90	6.42
Surrey	6	5	0	2	0	72	5.53
Lancashire	6	6	2	3	1	72	5.14
Worcester	5	6	3	1	1	76	5.06
Somerset	4	3	3	3	1	64	4.92
Sussex	5	7	3	1	1	76	4.75
Nottingham	3	3	3	3	0	48	4.36
Warwick	3	4	1	3	1	44	4.00
Glamorgan	3	4	3	3	0	48	3.69
Hampshire	0	9	3	2	5	32	2.38
Northants	1	8	0	4	2	30	1.81
Leicester	0	9	0	2	0	0	...

*Includes eight points for victory in one-day match.
†Includes two points for first-innings tie in match lost.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	43	25	.643
New York	38	32	.543
Brooklyn	34	31	.523
St. Louis	35	33	.515
Chicago	38	36	.514
Pittsburgh	33	33	.500
Boston	31	36	.463
Philadelphia	19	45	.297

Results July 7
Boston 7, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 3, New York 2.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 4.

Bases in softball are but 60 feet apart against the 90-foot distance in baseball.

The 1944 Olympics have been awarded to London.

The British-U. S. international series is 12 years old.

San Francisco-Hawaii Yacht Race

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8 (AP)—Bearing sharply southward and apparently improving its position with every trace of wind, the 67-foot yawl Chubasco was believed maintaining its lead in the San Francisco-Hawaii yacht race.

The Los Angeles-registered craft, skippered by W. L. Stewart Jr., had moved approximately 500 miles to the southwest in the 2,085 nautical mile race, bearings received here indicated.

The Chubasco assumed the lead shortly after the 26 official and two unofficial entries sailed from here July 4.

Communication with the fleet of canvas-sailed racers was difficult to maintain today. The wireless apparatus of the Contender, 106-foot yawl from Long Beach, designated as one of the official dispatch sending ships, was believed to have been temporarily out of order.

The Blitzen, 55-foot cutter piloted by R. J. Reynolds of New York, and the 58-foot yawl Odyssey owned by H. G. Steele of Los Angeles, were not contacted but if maintaining the same relative positions would still be running second and third, respectively to the Chubasco.

In Final Again

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 8 (AP)—For the second straight year, Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, Calif., was back in the finals of the National interscholastic tennis championships today—battling for the title against 16-year-old Earl "Tony" Bartlett of New Orleans.

Olewine, seeded second, lost out last year to Jack Kramer of Montebello, Calif., after he defaulted in the third set because of an injured knee. He reached the finals in the current tournament by sweeping aside Bill McGehee of Scarsborough, N. Y., and was favored to win the title.

Kramer, the defending champion, was eliminated yesterday by Bartlett in an upset.

Al Schacht, diamond clown, scheduled 50,000 miles of travel for the season.

The National Open championship qualifying events drew 1,199 contenders.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	18	.746
Boston	39	25	.609
Detroit	38	33	.535
Chicago	37	33	.529
Cleveland	37	33	.529
Washington	29	45	.392
Philadelphia	27	45	.386
St. Louis	30	50	.286

Results July 7
Boston 4, New York 3.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 6.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 3.

Final Day For Henley

BULLETIN

HENLEY - ON - THAMES, Eng., July 8 (AP)—The Kent School and Tabor Academy crews made it an all-American final today when they won their semifinal races in the Thames Cup event.

Both schoolboy eights came from behind to win, Tabor Academy by one and one-quarter lengths over the Fana Rowing Club of Norward in 8m. 1s., and the Kent School by three lengths over Kings College, London in 8m. 19s.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 8 (AP)—This tiny Oxfordshire town on the Thames was positively aflutter with old school ties today on the final day of the 100th Royal Henley Regatta. The crowd was expected to reach approximately 20,000, most of them interested in seeing if America, represented by Sculler Joe Burk, Harvard's varsity crew and the rival eights from Tabor Academy and Kent School, could take three of the most important trophies.

Not only old school ties, but complementary socks, caps and blazers of delicate shades of blue and pink constituted the uniform of the day.

The townsfolk, of course, haven't forgotten for a minute that the original purpose of this regatta was to make money. It's their one annual chance and they make the most of it. It costs you a dollar and a quarter, for instance, to park your car at the entrance to the regatta course. Other prices are correspondingly high. So the town should come out with its customary "take" of $100,000 in addition to $50,000 average gross at the gate.

The wind blew again yesterday and it was cloudy and bright by intervals. That didn't help the racing nor did it hamper the Americans.

All the visitors from the United States did was send Burk into the finals of the Diamond Sculls in defense of the trophy he won last year; Harvard into the finals for the Grand Challenge Cup, and the two schoolboy crews into the semi-finals of the Thames Cup event.

Today Burk is favored over R. Verey of Poland and Harvard is expected to beat the Toronto Argonauts' eight while Kent, winner last year, and Tabor are regarded as likely finalists for the Thames Cup.

Dick Burton, Cheshire Pro, Wins British Open Golf

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 8 (AP)—The championship no one seemed to want—the 1939 British open golf title—rested today with the man who wanted it most—Dick Burton. The Cheshire professional brought faultless golf to a faultless course, when the heat was on and won with a 72-hole total of 290 strokes to 292 for John Bulla of Chicago.

For four days the pick of Great Britain's players, a strong Argentine squad and Bulla and Lawson Little from America, struggled for the title. Everyone from Jim Bruen, the young Corkonian, to the Argentine, Martin Pose, had a chance to win it at one time or another.

In the end it was Burton, a Ryder Cup player and ordinarily just a run-of-mine pro, who cashed in on the title worth only £100 in cash but thousands more in prestige and endorsemnets.

He won it decisively, and there is no doubt he was the best man in the field. It was a good field to be best man in, too, for down the list were Reg Whitcombe and Alf Perry, champions in their own right, at 294; Pose, who fumbled his chance yesterday with two 76's and had 295; Bobby Locke, the brilliant South African, a stroke behind, and far down at 298 Bruen and the great Henry Cotton.

Burton is about what you'd expect the winner at St. Andrews to be. He hits a healthy drive but not over-long. His approaches are sound but not spectacular. His putting is better than it looks. He putts carelessly, but he controls the ball on the lightning-fast rolling greens. He takes advantage of every good line, every following wind, every freak of Scottish weather. He is cool, steady and cautious.

When he knew he had Bulla, after shooting the 17th in par yesterday, he didn't go all out.

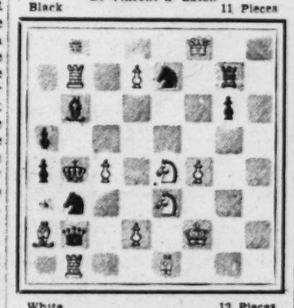
"What's the use?" he asked. "Golf is a game of control as well as skill. Any time you disobey its basic rules you get hurt. I didn't want to get hurt. Of course I'm glad I won. It means a lot to anyone—and I beat a grand golfer in Bulla."

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 8, 1939
Problem No. 2155
By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Cincinnati Enquirer March 10, 1935.)

Problem No. 2156
By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 7 Pieces

White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Aladrez Espanol, 1925.)

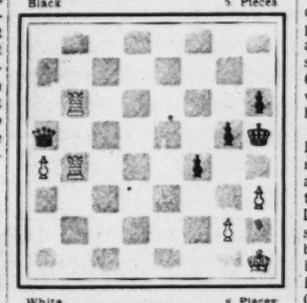
Solutions to Problems

No. 2153. P-Q7
No. 2154. 1. B-B8 threatens
2. Kt-Q7ch
1. ——— R-B4
2. P-B4ch
1. ——— P-B4
2. Kt-B6ch
1. ——— Q-Kt5
2. KtxQch

End-Game No. 466 White wins: 1 RxPch, KxR; 2 Q-Kt5ch, K-Kt3, 3 R-Kt8ch, K-B4; 4 RxKtch, PxR; 5 Q-Q7ch, etc. or 4 ... KxR; 5 Q-Kt7ch, K-R4, 6 Q-R7ch, etc.

End-Game No. 467

Black 9 Pieces



White White to play and win
(From a simultaneous game won by the veteran German master Mieses. The play is very pretty.)

Marchand Wins St. Louis Title

Erich Marchand, former Harvard expert, now a teacher at the Taylor School, near St. Louis, is the new champion of the St. Louis District. Marchand's score was 9-2. Eugene J. Roesch and R. S. Scrivener tied with 8-8½ for second and third, and Roesch won the playoff.

Ventnor City Tournament

Readers are reminded to watch for daily reports of the Ventnor City (New Jersey) Invitation Tournament, which is scheduled from July 8 to 16.

N. Y. Stages A. C. F. Championship

New York City will be the scene of the 1939 open championship tournament of the American Chess Federation. This tournament will be held late in July and will attract the country's leading experts, many of whom live in or near New York.

The Continental Jubilee Correspondence Tournament, has attracted a total entry list of 231 players in 33 sections. Each section consists of seven players of approximately equal strength.

Readers who do not have an opportunity to meet strong opposition over the board will find correspondence play at least a partial answer to their problem. Those who would like additional information about this tournament are invited to write the American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

One of the first sections to finish was No. 1 and the winner was Mrs. Mary Bain, with a score of 5-1. One of her wins, which shows that she has a keen eye for possible attacks is below.

Reti-Zukertort Opening

Bain White	Merchant Black	Bain White	Merchant Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 B-Q2	Kt-B2
2 P-Q4	P-QKt3	15 P-KB4	P-B4
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	16 P-K5	P-K4
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	17 KtxP	PxKt
5 Castles	PxP	18 Q-R5ch	K-K3
6 KtxP	BxB	19 PxP	Kt-K1
7 KxB	P-Kt3	20 Q-R4ch	K-K
8 Kt-Q2	B-Kt2	21 RxP	Q-Q4
9 QKt-B3	Kt-B3	22 R-Q	QxRP
10 P-B3	Q-B2	23 B-B	Kt-B
11 B-B4	Q-Kt2	24 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
12 K-Kt	KtxKt	25 Q-K4	R-Q
13 KtxKt	Kt-Q4	26 P-K6	Resigns

Played in the Karinthy tournament in Hungary, 1938. The winner will be a member of the Hungarian team at Buenos Aires.

Sports Roundup

By Bill King

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 8 (AP)—Bobby Riggs' Wimbledon win over Elwood Cooke probably has boosted Wayne Sabin's Davis Cup stock several points . . . The latter favored to capture the Eastern Slope gold racket trophy here Sunday, has played Cook about a dozen times and taken all but one match . . . Sabin is confident he'll team with Gene Mako for the international doubles play but he's eager to gain the No. 2 singles assignment.

Reports from nearby Bretton Woods are that the golfers of that resort are impatiently waiting for Lawson Little, their new pro, to come home and settle down to business . . . He's been attached to the club for months and has yet to take a peek at the course . . .

Gene Sarazen's last minute decision to start in that Long Island pro-amateur tourney was a profitable one . . . The Connecticut squire, who put together a winning 62 with Jim Baldwin, former Harvard golfer, drew down $500 for his day's work . . .

The many Boston friends of Ted Dailey, former Pittsburgh end, made while serving as Gil Dobie's assist, are giving "Eskie" Clark three cheers for handing him that Lafayette appointment . . . Dailey should be very happy in his new berth for Lafayette is reputed to be loaded for next fall, along with Boston College, Holy Cross and Cornell . . .

Dartmouth's Red Blaik was dealt a blow by the faculty last month . . . His best tackle prospect was flunked out, although he lacked only a point for a passing grade . . .

If only Joe Cronin and Young Teddy Williams can just keep hammering that ball in those hungry spots against the Yankees the American League will begin once again to look like a real race instead of just a plain runaway . . . Cronin batted in a pair of runs, one with a homer, and Williams got two bingles in three tries, knocking in one run and boosting his average to .306 . . . But the beauty of the blows was that they came exactly when they were needed most . . .

With that kind of timely hitting it won't matter so much if the McCarthy maulers continue to outhit the sockers as they did yesterday, 10 to 8 . . . You've got to give Emerson Dickman plenty of credit . . . He relieved Jake Wade just as the Yanks appeared to have one of those innings started and struck out Babe Dahlgren and Red Ruffing just like that . . . And how did you like the way young Maxie West powdered that pill for the Bees?

Third World Record

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 8 (AP)—Taisto Maeki of Finland bettered his third world record in three weeks when he ran two miles in 8:53.2 yesterday. The accepted world record is 8:58, made in 1937 by Miklos Szabo of Hungary.

Maeki recently recorded marks of 13:42.4 for three miles, as compared to Lauri Lehtinen's record of 13:50.6, and 14:08.8 for 5,000 meters, bettering the record of 14:17, also held by Lehtinen.

Maeki also holds the unofficial 10,000 meters record of 30:02, established last year.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

As the Junior Explorers Hoist Their Museum Sail

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Museum Starts a Boys' Club Which Explores Its Wonders

All Summer Sturdy Feet Resound on Its Stairs as Junior Explorers Go In and Out on 'Expeditions'

By Alice Chamberlain Kendall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was on a back street of Boston that Joseph hailed me. Joseph's eyes are black and they were looking their blackest. "Teacher," he said, "Michael Rinaldi has gone and told everything about our Club—we don't want the whole United States to know what we are doing!"

But I am not like Joseph. I do want the whole United States to know.

Of course, what a few boys in the City of Boston are doing may seem a pretty small matter to be telling the world about—but I remember something that was said once about small beginnings. The words are cut on a certain monument that stands on Boston Common. Governor Bradford spoke them in the year 1630. "As one small candle may light another, so the light here kindled hath shone to many, yea in some sense to our whole nation."

The Stage Is Set

Not far from Boston Common rises a staid edifice that in its day was one of the most imposing buildings in all New England—the Museum of Natural History. And here in a sunny top room begins the story of the Junior Explorers. The Museum Director had suggested that the Society sponsor a Boys' Club. It is June, the stage is set, a hollow square of tables in readiness at the center of the designated room. Through the years three generations of youngsters have mounted the Museum staircase, to gaze aloft in wonder and awe at the 45-foot whale—an awe enhanced by the information that the mighty finback is in fact only half grown, a youngster too! But never until this day in June has a crowd of boys hurrying up that staircase entered a room that might be called at least two thirds their own.

The Room Is Alive

Presto! The room is alive with more than boys. An influx of turtles, frogs, and toads—turtles' eggs in this box, a snake's eggs in that. At the bottom of sandy pits and at the top of dusty burrows, ant lions and tiger beetles raise predatory jaws. Sometimes they get their fly and sometimes not. In the lately acquired ant palace, tunnels are being excavated at the rate of six inches a day. "I was watching," says Jimmie, "and there was a cave-in on one of the tunnels, an ant got trapped—but the others came and dug him out. It took them an hour to do it."

There is always something new to be seen in this room of the Junior Explorers—today it may be a singing cicada, tomorrow a troupe of fiddler crabs. The smallest boy brings in some crickets. Who doesn't know crickets! But we keep them and find out something we didn't know. We see what even the Museum entomologist has never seen—a cricket change his coat. Under that old rusty coat an amber colored creature appears, his wings as white as milk. Then he begins to eat his cast-off coat, and as he does so, our fanciful cricket becomes as jet black as before.

Some of the Junior Explorers, a group of boys who find the Museum of Natural History a thrilling place. In past summers these and other boys, under the Museum's kindly guidance, have explored the wonders of nature, and collected an exciting amount of information about the creatures of forest, stream, ocean, and field. Each boy signs up to explore a particular field.

But among all the entrants from June to September, none draws more attention than the big wolf spider with eight eyes. Indeed the fame of this "whopper" becomes noised abroad, and one day a perspiring youngster rushes up the sedate steps of the Museum to ask breathlessly of the curator at the door, "Mister, where's the spider?" Now a boy may spend three minutes looking at specimens pinned on the four walls of the insect room, but before the terrarium holding this wolf spider with eight eyes, there is often a waiting line. "Gee whiz," exclaims a youngster with red hair, giving one glance around as he breezes through the door, "there are some **real** things in this room!"

Fields To Explore

Over the door hangs the sign—JUNIOR EXPLORERS CLUB. And Museum visitors are welcome, there being a Junior or two on hand to show the guests around. Caleb, just turned 16, reconsiders the sign. "Don't you think," he says, "that we might dispense with the 'Junior'?"

On the Explorers' bulletin board a dozen fields are listed—Trees, Birds, Amphibians, Shells—they run the whole gamut of Natural History from Fossils to Stars. When Peter joins the Club he says, "I like paleontology the best." And the shark's teeth, trilobites, and brachiopods he spreads upon the table are the admiration and envy of all explorers present, especially as Peter found most of them himself. Each boy who joins the Club signs up in a particular field. Paul, asked what he is most interested in, replies, "Geology and Theology." When questioned a second time his answer is the same, "Geology and Theology." Then he adds, "You see, I haven't decided yet whether to be a Priest or a Naturalist."

One day a boy holding his small sister by the hand wanders into the room. He is invited to join the Club, and Saul, caretaker of small sisters, becomes the number one caretaker of the Club. He signs up in the field of ornithology and in a week or two knows his way around in the bird room.

"How many kinds of humming birds have we in the United States?"

"Twenty," replies Saul, "but only one in New England."

"Five hundred in South America," I tell him, and Saul looks at me.

"The book says six hundred."

Bees And Boys

Over against one of the large windows in the room is an observation beehive. All day the bees hum in and out, the mystery and wonder of their ways open to full inspection. And it is apparent that city walls do not a prison make—to a honey bee. He can lay up a store of honey even on Boylston Street. Even so can the Explorers whose findings gradually fill every nook and cranny of the room. Three brothers, Ernest, George and Billy, explore with such constancy and gusto all through the summer that they win honors in five different fields. "You see," Billy says, "we joined this Club for two reasons—to learn all we could and to get all the fun we could out of the summer."

First of 5 Saturday articles.

The observation beehive at the Museum of Natural History nearly always has a Junior Explorer in front of it.

David Becomes a Clubman

Clubs Add Flexibility and Interest to Junior High Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

"I think that I'll join the Camera Club," said David, out of a long silence.

I was at a loss, having no knowledge of a Camera Club available to a boy of twelve on this particular drowsy summer afternoon.

"What Camera Club?" I asked David.

"Why, the one at school," he answered. "You know, they have all sorts of clubs in Junior High, and I can join any one I like, or start a new one, if I don't like those they have."

I was to hear much more about clubs, after school had begun again in the fall, and David was at last a member of Junior High. At first, I thought that this was an extra-curricular activity, but soon I discovered that Clubs (always with a capital C) took place on a regular school afternoon, quite like any other class. Quite like any other class, so far as the time for meeting went, but otherwise quite different. Clubs are much more fun, more exciting, like having a marshmallow in the cocoa, perhaps. The cocoa is very good, but a marshmallow floating creamily on the top is pleasant, now and then.

Meanwhile the Newspaper Club

Rob chose the Chess Club, but David's application for the Camera Club, one of the most popular groups, was entered a little too late, for all his summer forethought. No matter, he will join the Camera Club next semester, and meanwhile the Newspaper Club is interesting, too. David is now assistant art editor of the Junior Journal, which appears at long intervals, sells for two pennies, and is so popular that sometimes we, of the staff, have to borrow a copy in order to gloat over our appearance in mimeograph.

We did not have clubs when I was in school. The nearest thing to pure entertainment in my day was the choice once a week of getting out fifteen minutes early in the afternoon, or sliding down a circular chute-the-chutes fire escape that our school was equipped with. I have since pondered on this curious custom of Taylor School, and wondered what educational theory this particular idea of a treat involved. At any rate, I always chose the fire escape.

However, the attitude of my two sons toward clubs seemed somewhat similar to my earlier reaction to sliding down the fire escape on school time, so I decided to find out what, pedagogically, was behind clubs.

Interest Endures

Dr. Chester A. Pugsley, principal of the School of Practice at Buffalo State Teachers College, readily explained how this activity came into being and what part it plays in school life, a part so vital to the children that, as in the case of David, interest endures, even when school is not in session.

"Modern education increasingly realizes the importance of self-expression for the child," Dr. Pugsley pointed out. "Yet the school program is necessarily pre-chosen for him. Our clubs are an attempt to put the child in the position of being the chooser of what he wants to do during a certain portion of his school time."

I began to see that my analogy of the trip down the fire-escape was after all inappropriate, for underlying the club program, according to Dr. Pugsley, there is a serious educational purpose.

"In clubs we are giving the child an opportunity to carry out his inner convictions and feelings," he explained. "Beyond providing various mediums in which he can express himself, we do not influence the choice or form of activity. No attempt is made to make the clubs parallel the curriculum.

Flexible Set-Up

"As the interests of the children vary from year to year, the clubs change in character. Last year the cooking club was popular with boys as well as girls. This year there is no cooking club. We hadn't any culinary fans. We have a knitting club, a dramatic club, a stamp club, chess club, sports club, camera club, art club—and several others, all the result of the wishes of the children themselves.

"Clubs, then, as you see by now, though they seem to the child purely recreational, are really our way of providing the opportunity and situation whereby he can express himself through some medium of his own choice."

And David, knowing nothing of this discussion, unwittingly confirmed Dr. Pugsley, when he remarked after school that same day: "You know, Mother, I was a little disappointed when Camera Club was filled, but now I think that Newspaper Club is just as interesting. And, anyway, there are three more years of Junior High, and I can try other clubs that I like before I get through."

B. S. H.

They Spin, Dye, and Weave Their Own Wool At This Village School in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A village school of 47 children is pioneering a new rural industry in Hertfordshire, 30 miles from London. The school is Wilstone Church of England elementary school, near Tring

With spindles made from tin lids and knitting needles, boys and girls of ten to fourteen years of age have spun their own wool, and woven scarves and slippers, caps and cushion covers, ties and tea cosies on small table looms.

The looms were made by the boys in their handicraft classes, and the boys are as enthusiastic weavers as the girls. The wool was taken from fleeces presented to the school by local farmers or bought locally.

The dyeing was carried out during the winter in stewpans and saucepans on the school fire, and the girls formed a rota of "pot-stirrers." Many of the dyes were made by the children from local plants and tree barks. Yellow shades were secured from rhubarb leaves or onion skins, brown tints from tea leaves or walnut leaves, and mauve from elderberries. Inks and chemical dyes were used for other colorings.

An immense "color card" hangs on the schoolroom wall. Specimens of wool, all dyed at school and varying from natural cream, buff, and brown to bright blue and scarlet, are pinned to it. Experiments are still being made to produce new shades.

The children are proudest of skirt lengths and scarves which they have made in six or seven different tartans, and which have aroused considerable interest among parents, other local residents, and officials of the local authority and of the Board of Education.

The County education authority has taken a keen interest in the work, and has recently presented a large new loom and a spinning wheel to the school for the extension of the work.

The school is showing a "Sheep to Scarf" exhibit at the July Royal Agricultural Society Centenary Show, held this year at Windsor.

Are You a Good Playmate?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a recent book a child says, "It is so much fun to play with you, Mommie, because when you play with me you're never grown up."

An adult who knows how to play with a child has mastered a technique or an art that is valuable. It is not always only a parent who can enter the child's world with ease and understanding, for many a man or woman has the gift of the play spirit who never had a child, but it is doubly important for a parent to achieve this happy state and become an acceptable playmate on demand.

If a chair is an elephant to Bobby, for the time being it must so be to Bobby's mother, and will be if she knows how to don the play spirit as if it were a gay and graceful gown. It is not silly to admit that the rug is a jungle, or Fido, the mild puppy, a ferocious lion, for to Bobby these things are true and of good report and Bobby's mother understands how this is possible. An adult should never be self-conscious when playing with a child, but meet his earnest make-believe and happy pretence with a simple acquiescence and pleasant dignity that makes play a joy to both and offers limitless opportunities for growth of affection and comradeship.

Fellowships For Safety Study

Fellowships for 19 State highway engineers and State police officers to be given a full year's training at Yale and Northwestern Universities, have been made possible for the 1939-40 academic year by a gift to the Automotive Safety Foundation by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of the General Motors Corporation.—From School Life.

A Sense of Humor Dissolves Many a Teen-Age Problem

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Idaho

Dear Friends:

For many years I have turned to The Parent first of all when that day's Monitor arrived. I have found helpful suggestions for my children all these years, from their first school days until now, when they are in their 'teens. Recently the Editor asked if we might have letters from mothers of boys and girls of this age, and, remembering the hymn, "For we must share if we would keep that blessing from above," I am prompted to write, hoping so much that I may have one little thought or suggestion that will help another mother.

Two facts I realize more as my children grow older: first, that young folks of this age are no longer children and dislike above all things to be treated as if they were; and, second, that each has a distinct individuality of his or her own—what appeals to one, his response to situations, or the way in which I am best able to help him or her, is different in each case. This was hard for me to realize in the case of two of my children who are twins, as I felt, for years, that as a matter of course they should do the same things in the same way. I am happy, however, to have learned that each has his own individuality, and I no longer think of them, or treat them as two-in-one.

I believe a sense of humor is more helpful in maintaining harmony in a teen-age family than any single factor I know of. Circumstances arise, over and over again, where a laugh can turn aside what might develop into a quarrel. Above all things, I do not mean to "laugh at" their problems, for if my four are typical of modern youth, as I believe they are, nothing helps less; but to "laugh with" them over some slight irregularity rather than make an issue of it, helps a lot.

Another thing I am learning is that they dislike detailed questioning on the part of parents. If I try to remember that they are "young adults" instead of "big children," it makes for a happier attitude. I always think that trusting inspires trust, so if I will trust them they, in turn, will be trustworthy, and in time usually tell about their dates and parties without a cross-examination on my part.

Again I wish to thank the editor and contributors for help received in these columns for many years. (Mrs.) H. P. J.

Good Hunting—With a Camera

New York

Dear Parents:

Have your boys reached the age where they discuss with enthusiasm the merits of single and doubled barreled bb guns? A child wishes to feel one with the pack and if friends and fathers hunt and shoot, there must be an adequate substitute provided.

A small but inexpensive kodak may be purchased for less than one dollar, with excellent lens After a few simple instructions let him find his own subjects and experiment. There will be some spoiled films and poorly balanced pictures but in a remarkably short time the child will develop real "camera sense."

Once he finds he may hunt many more creatures with camera than gun you will have an ardent fan. The pair of red grosbeaks, the gold and black monarch butterfly poised over a rose, chums, skating, swimming, and his own dog, Sport, in innumerable poses will be rich reward for foregoing a gun. And notice how quick his friends are to follow in such fine sport—you may find some dad to provide a dark room where they may develop their own films as they grow in experience.

Make shooting in your family worth while and as our friends in the "Jungle Book" says, "Good hunting to you." (Mrs.) E. A. P.

"Three Things to Do" Game

California

Dear Editor:

The Parent column has helped me straighten out many difficult situations with my three little children. Here is a suggestion for a game which may help parents of little children. We call this game "Three Things to Do." When the playroom is cluttered up with toys, books and so forth, it seems like a big task to put everything away before going to bed, but when the work is turned into play, why it's done before we know it.

Mother calls one child and tells him three things to do—two of these things may be putting toys in their right places, and the third one will be something the child enjoys doing, such as standing on a box and repeating a nursery rhyme, or rocking in a chair, or looking in a dark corner for a bear. If the child remembers all three things and does them correctly, then every one claps for him. Each child is given a turn.

We put the room in order, remove clothing, and hang them up, brush teeth, wash face and hands, get a drink, and line up ready to march to bed—and a good time is had by all. (Mrs.) I. C. H.

A Saturday Column

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The Home Forum

Pride of Knowledge

ARCHIBALD WANSBECK, M. A., hung up his gown with care. He smoothed out with a loving touch its new, glossy, black surface. The bright red silk of the hood reminded him pleasantly of sunsets at Oban, off the west coast of Scotland. He twiddled his left ear as he recalled the morning's ceremony—the Latin grace of the Vice-Chancellor, the march up and down the body of the hall, hanging on to the Dean's little finger, the bow, the ranks on ranks of faces all round and in the balconies; the withdrawal into the courtyard outside, and the final reappearance, in cap and gown and hood, glowing in the full glory of a Mastership of Arts. For ten years after taking his last examination, he had waited before presenting himself for his degree. He did not regret the lapse of time. Anticipation now gave to his triumph a subtly sweeter flavor. He shut the wardrobe door with a bang, and went downstairs with a hurried step. Otherwise, he would hardly have been able to tear himself away from this agreeable contemplation.

* * *

Down in the lounge a young child was playing in front of the fire. "Hallo, Mary," said Mr. Wansbeck. "Oughtn't you to be learning your alphabet?"

"Yes, Daddy," replied Mary. "I'm just going to. But isn't this a nice zip-fastener on Mummy's bag?"

Wansbeck sank into an easy chair, crossed his legs, and, while Mary got out her book, began to muse with some satisfaction on all that the black stuff gown upstairs implied. Three years' hard work, eight hours a day, six or seven days a week: the history of England, from the invasion of Julius Caesar to the European war, political, constitutional, social, literary; European history from the accession of Charlemagne to the fall of Constantinople; economics; the French Revolution; the American Revolution; Frederick the Great; Napoleon; books in Latin, books in French, books in English—scores, hundreds, thousands of them. He felt himself almost a man of learning. He sighed, twiddling his ear again, regretting that life in a London suburb gave a man so few opportunities for displaying the wealth of his knowledge before the world. He had a momentary vision of himself, standing outlined by a bright spotlight on a high platform. There were people to right of him, people to left of him, people in front of him: and they were all asking him questions which plumbed the depths of academic knowledge. But, though the questions volleyed and thundered round his head, he dealt with them lightly, easily, nonchalantly, with all the grace of a Blyth on the cricket field; or, indeed, with all the blitheness of a Grace.

* * *

There was a knock on the door and Gladys entered, with a look of some embarrassment beneath her white cap.

"Excuse me, sir," she began, "but Matilda's in the kitchen. Matilda's my sister, you know, sir. Very clever girl, Matilda is. Got a scholarship to't High School last year." She paused a moment, contemplating Matilda's cleverness with placid joy.

"I am indeed gratified to learn of Matilda's success. Very gratified, indeed," replied Mr. Wansbeck. "But is it not a little late in the day to congratulate her on it now? I thought you said it was a year ago that she first went to't High School. I mean," he corrected himself hurriedly, "to the High School."

"Yes, that's just it, as you might say. T'first year's ovver now, and she's got a General Knowledge paper to answer. T'trouble is, she can't do it. She's floored. Flummoxed, as you might say, sir."

"I don't think I should say so," said Mr. Wansbeck, in delicate reproof. "But even if your sister is—er—thrown into a condition of mental perturbation by her paper, I don't quite see how it concerns me."

"No, sir. But what I thought was that, seeing as how you have been and gone and acquired a Mastery of Arts"—Gladys uttered the words with especial care—"well, perhaps you might be good enough to help Matilda a bit."

* * *

"Why, certainly. I shall be delighted." Try as he would, Archibald Wansbeck could not prevent a gleam of excitement from shining in his eyes. This was the opportunity for which he had been waiting. "What is Matilda's difficulty?"

"It's about the Rummuns, sir."

"The Rummuns?" exclaimed Wansbeck, somewhat taken aback.

"Yes, sir. Them people that lived in Rome. Thousands of years since."

"Ah, the Romans. A remarkable nation, Gladys, a very remarkable nation. There are few aspects of human knowledge which could more profitably absorb the attention of a promising girl like Matilda than the study of classical antiquity. What is her problem?"

"Well, it's very simple. So simple, I hardly like to ask you. It seems silly, like. She wants to know the Latin for 'yes.'"

"And why not? A reasonable desire. The Latin for 'yes' is—well, in certain circumstances it might be—" Wansbeck paused. A look of consternation began to mantle upon his countenance. He shifted his feet uneasily. "The Romans undoubtedly had a method of signifying assent. But I really am afraid that at the moment the task of expressing it in terms sufficiently concise for the purposes of Matilda's inquiry is—er—beyond me. In fact, I don't think there was a Latin word for 'yes.' I hope that is quite clear?" But in his heart he knew that it was not. Somehow he had not shone quite as brightly as he had hoped.

* * *

"Yes, sir," said Gladys, rather doubtfully. "I'll tell Matilda what you say."

Within a few moments, Gladys was back again. Matilda had another question. "It's about English Literature," said Gladys. "That's a relief, at any rate," Wansbeck just prevented himself from saying. Nevertheless, he was twiddling his ear in some agitation. Not without reason, as the event turned out. For Matilda had a book by John Ruskin, called "Fors Clavigera," and wanted to know the meaning. Again Archibald Wansbeck was floored, or flummoxed. He felt it was rather hard that Matilda should have chosen a noun that was practically indeclinable, and an adjective used only by Ovid, when there were so many others to pick from. But he saw the need for re-establishing his reputation for learning by a bold stroke.

"I am not a classical scholar, Gladys," he admitted handsomely and frankly.

"No, sir. I can see that," said Gladys stolidly.

"What's that? What's that?" he answered, rather startled. "Oh, of course. As a matter of fact, I'm a historian." But he uttered the word, which had been the glory of Gibbon and Tacitus, without much conviction.

* * *

Gladys's face brightened at once. "Oh, Matilda *will* be pleased. She has some history questions as well." And she vanished from the room. Wansbeck awaited her return with some apprehension. He occupied the time in twiddling his left ear almost off. When Gladys came back, she wished to know what was the value of the civilization of the Incas of Peru. It was then that Archibald Wansbeck realized the futility of human learning and pride of knowledge. For of the Incas, or their civilization, or even of Peru, he knew—nothing.

But he rose to the occasion. "Since Miss Mary is studying the alphabet," he said, not without dignity, "I think it would be better not to disturb her by further conversation."

It was then that Mary looked up. "Daddy," she exclaimed, "who invented the alphabet?"

Wansbeck rose from his chair. "I have decided," he observed, slowly and distinctly, "to go for a walk." As he went through the doorway, Gladys noticed that he was twiddling both ears.

HAROLD HOBSON

Swans

I watch the swans move to and fro
Along the silver of a stream,
Their plumes more white than falling snow
Lost in a legend or a dream.

Though I have seen them put to flight
The mallards, jealously pursue
Upstarts contending for some right
Of harbor, hissing as they flew;

Beheld inglorious retreat
Where pastured goats defend the meadow,
The webbed and awkward feet
Routed by hooves through sun and shadow,

Still to the inward eye they live,
Doubled, where tranquil waters gleam
Beside towered Camelot, to give
Enchanted whiteness to a stream.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

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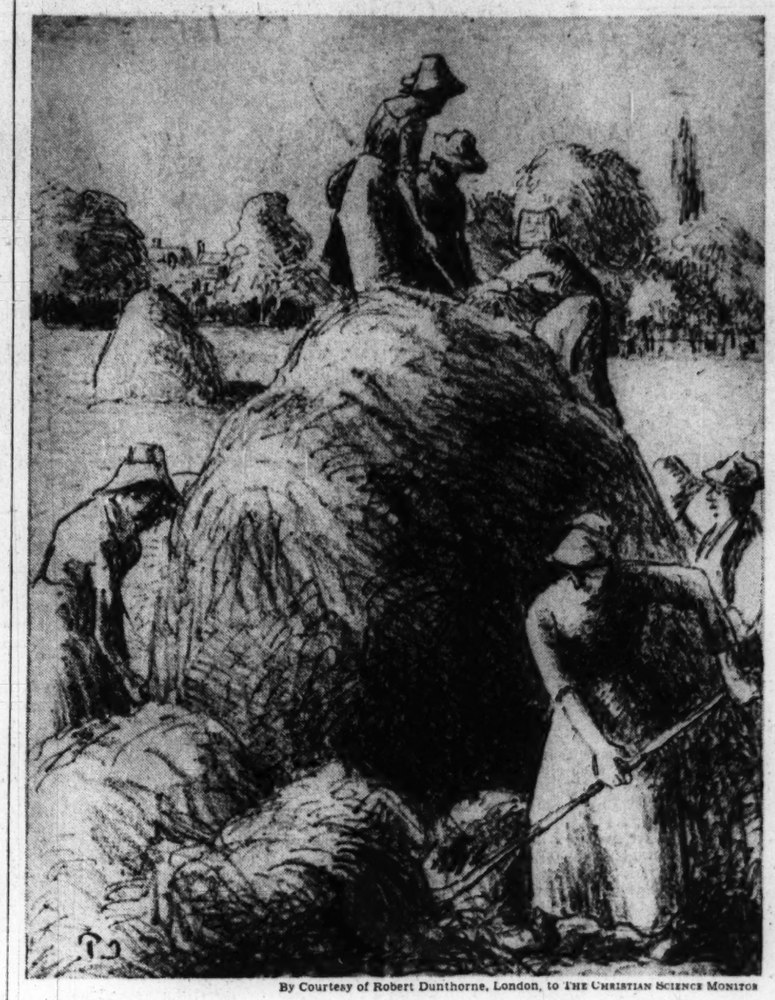

By Courtesy of Robert Dunthorne, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FANEUSES D'ERAGNY" (HAYMAKERS): *A Lithograph by Camille Pissarro*

CAMILLE PISSARRO was perhaps the greatest of the French Impressionist painters. But, as with most masters, his range of work was not limited to oil painting. From time to time he worked in the various black-and-white mediums, and so we are enabled to enjoy a number of etchings and lithographs from his hand. His methods in these mediums were decidedly personal; for he did not confine himself to the specific demands of a particular medium, such as pure line in etching, but rather, by ways of his own, worked out unusual effects of atmosphere and texture.

As an Impressionist, he was given to the expression of light and atmospheric effects, whether the scene were landscape, architectural, or domestic. He found, however, most to his liking the peasants as they went about their daily occupations.

The lithograph, "Faneuses d'Eragny," was made at the village where he produced many of his finest paintings. The picture conveys, convincingly, the sense of warm sunshine while, at the same time, expressing the rhythmic action of the haymakers. It affords a clue to the Impressionist vision in its treatment, a noteworthy point being that the original chalk drawing on the lithostone is rendered throughout in a cross-hatching of uniform style, the figures receiving the same kind of treatment as the trees and hayricks. The sunlight is depicted by gradations of tones. The figures, field, and other details are represented as sunlit and shadowed surfaces.

This composition is perfectly balanced and self-contained. The eye settles upon the group of figures at the apex of the main conical form; and then, moving downward by the line of the pitchfork handle, held by the uppermost woman, is checked for a moment by the woman climbing up. It is then carried to the group in the lower right-hand corner, thence by way of the implement, held by the woman in the foreground, to the base of the composition, returning upward on the left side and away over the distant housetops.

Domestic

The moon
Is a polishing cloth
Which once a month brings back
The silvery brightness of a tarnished
World.

H. McG.

Taking Maeterlinck's Measure

AS A DRAMATIST, Maeterlinck is neither a Shakespeare nor a Racine. He is a product of his age: he has modern idealism, against a background of the mediaeval and fantastic, the simple or the picturesque. He shows marvelous insight into human character and understanding of human needs. Although the dream-like nature of his plays troubles many a practical mind, or mind more bent on action, yet the gracious sweetness of the women who move through his scenes is neither local nor temporal, but typical of a poet's conception of women of any place and time. The plays, except *Monna Vanna* and *Marie Magdeleine*, are hardly objective; the poet has been blamed for being too much in them all. That he is there is undoubted, but not to the extent that every character is merely a phase of Maurice Maeterlinck. As it has been said that there is no good historian who is not partial, so there is no good dramatist who does not make himself live in part in all his creations. — From "Maurice Maeterlinck, Poet and Philosopher," by MACDONALD CLARK. (New York: Stokes.)

An Old "Yarb Patch" Was Like This

THE HISTORIC OLD Deacon Goodall farm in Marlborough, Massachusetts, shows how the yarbs might have been planted in the eighteenth century, and it also reveals how truly beautiful an old "yarb patch" must have been.

There is no particular design or reason other than that the herbs are planted in places where they could be easily reached by the housewife for all household purposes. A broad grass path separates the pot herbs and the vegetables from the cooking and medicinal herbs.

Chives, parsley, sorrel, carrots, tarragon, parsnip, skirrets, strawberries, spinach, and Good King Henry border one side of the path. In the background are sunflowers and old-fashioned single red and white hollyhocks. . . .

On the other side of the path is an old pear tree and a dipping well in a sunken tub. Woodruff and forget-me-nots, white violets and chamomile run riot under the tree and out of its bounds. Scented geraniums, lemon verbena, heliotrope, stiff little bushes of thyme, gray and green lavender, rosemary, santolina and mignonette are close to the border for picking and sniffing as we stroll up the path. High in the background stand the tall and stately tiger lilies, angelica and lovage, and against the wall a patch of woolly apple mint. Thick southernwood bushes flank either side of the path's end. There is color the summer through from the hyssops, blue, white and pink; salvias, blue, purple and white; clary, beebalms, and all kinds of mints. The creeping thymes and calamints are everywhere. Tansy, yarrow, and elder bushes are over in one corner. Dill, fennel, caraway, rue, borage and anchusa; in all their soft shades of foliage-green and flower colors add to the bewildering blending of herb fragrance, which is so unlike that from any other garden.—From "Herbs," by HELEN NOYES WEBSTER. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

Lifting Thought to God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CENTURIES AGO Moses was called of God to lead the children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage, and he did this by lifting his own thought above material desires to a clearer sense of God and His perfect law. Moses at first resisted this call to serve, saying (Exodus 3:11), "Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?" And when he still hesitated because he was "not eloquent," God said, "Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say" (Exodus 4:10, 12).

Unquestionably, during his long service as a shepherd Moses had been prepared for this step, and for the great work that was before him. In the desert with his sheep, he must have spent much time in quiet meditation, pondering the things that he knew of the one God. This gave him the strength that was needed to lead the people through the wilderness toward the promised land. It required patience for Moses to stand steadfast before the criticism, condemnation, and rebellion that at times assailed him. He realized the omnipotence of God, but he must apply this knowledge both for himself and for others. Only in this way could he show the people the power of God, good.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 200), "Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind." At times the people resisted Moses' uplifted desire to teach them the nature of true worship. They rebelled against the spiritual demands which would establish their experience on a much higher standard. Their experience had been based on materiality, and they had in some measure the thought of one God, but Moses' precepts taught the people to think more spiritually, and thus to bring about better conditions in their lives. They had yielded to the evidence before the physical senses, but Moses now lifted their thoughts to a higher level than they had ever reached. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 200), "Pagan worship began with muscularity, but the law of Sinai lifted thought into the song of David."

All through history spiritually inspired thought has acknowledged God as the Supreme Being. The Israelites' uplifted thought caused them to turn to God and endeavor to understand Him as Spirit. David lifted his voice in song, praising and glorifying God.

God is not to be feared, for He is our heavenly Father, who cares for us, watches over us, and knows us only as His perfect reflection. The understanding of this fact helps us to overcome sin, disease, and death. It enables us to claim with assurance the protection which David acknowledged in the ninety-first Psalm (91:2): "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust."

Many today, in those countries already torn with the experiences of war, cry out for relief from tragic burdens. Human help may bring momentary surcease, but only an understanding of the one God can fully bring about harmony. As long as one believes himself to be the victim of circumstances over which he has no control, he will suffer as a result of this belief. But Christian Science teaches that spiritual understanding gives one authority over these wrong beliefs; that as the lies of materiality are replaced with the truths of spirituality, the illusion of matter disappears, for matter is unreal.

Regardless of how real it may seem to be, matter is merely the seeming manifestation of mortal mind, which itself has no reality. As one begins to understand his sonship with God, he will find his individual freedom and will be enabled to help others. This teaching will spread throughout the world until eventually all mankind will understand the truth. Mrs. Eddy, referring to the effort necessary to overcome evil, says (Science and Health, p. 407), "Here Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind,—strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind,—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Élever ses Pensées vers Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

VOICI BIEN DES SIÈCLES que Moïse fut divinement appelé à faire sortir d'Égypte les enfants d'Israël, tenus dans la servitude; et il y parvint en élevant sa propre pensée au-dessus des désirs matériels jusqu'au concept plus clair de Dieu et de Sa loi parfaite. Comme s'il n'était pas prêt à servir, Moïse commença par résister à l'appel et dit (Exode 3:11): "Qui suis-je pour aller auprès du Pharaon et pour faire sortir d'Égypte les enfants d'Israël?" Il hésitait aussi parce qu'il n'avait point "la parole facile"; mais Dieu lui donna cette assurance: "Maintenant donc, va: je serai avec toi quand tu parleras, et je t'enseignerai ce que tu devras dire" (Exode 4:10, 12).

Moïse avait été berger au pays de Madian; sans aucun doute, ses longs services l'avaient préparé aux actes décisifs et à la grande œuvre qu'il devait accomplir. Alors que dans la solitude il faisait paître les troupeaux, il avait pu se livrer aux méditations, réfléchir à ce qu'il savait concernant le seul Dieu. Il y avait puisé la force requise pour conduire le peuple dans le désert et jusqu'à la terre de promission. Quelle patience il fallut à Moïse pour rester ferme malgré les critiques, la condamnation, les révoltes qu'il dut parfois affronter! Il concevait l'omnipotence de Dieu, mais il fallait qu'il appliquât cette connaissance tant pour lui-même que pour les autres. C'est seulement ainsi qu'il pouvait montrer au peuple le pouvoir de Dieu, du bien.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 200 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Moïse amena un peuple à adorer Dieu en Esprit non en matière, et illustra les grandes capacités humaines de l'être accordées par l'Entendement immortel." Parfois les Israélites résistaient au noble désir de Moïse, qui voulait leur enseigner la nature du culte véritable. Ils se révoltaient contre les exigences spirituelles qui les auraient conduits sur un plan bien supérieur. Jusqu'alors leurs points de vue avaient été matériels, bien qu'ils eussent dans une certaine mesure la pensée d'un seul Dieu; mais Moïse enseignait au peuple un penser plus spirituel, et l'obéissance à ses préceptes devait se traduire dans la pratique par des conditions meilleures. Ils avaient accepté le témoignage des sens physiques, tandis que Moïse élevait leurs pensées jusqu'à des sphères où elles n'étaient encore jamais parvenues. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 200): "La religion des païens commença par le culte des muscles, mais la loi du Sinaï éleva la pensée jusqu'aux chants de David."

Dès l'aube des temps historiques, la pensée spirituellement réceptive a reconnu que Dieu est l'Être suprême. La pensée des Israélites s'était suffisamment élevée pour qu'ils se tournent vers Dieu et cherchent à Le comprendre en tant qu'Esprit. David élevait la voix pour chanter l'Éternel, pour Le louer et Le glorifier.

Nous ne devrions pas avoir peur de Dieu, de notre Père céleste; car Il a soin de nous, Il veille sur nous et nous connaît uniquement comme Sa réflexion parfaite. Comprendre ce fait nous aide à surmonter le péché, la maladie et la mort. Nous pouvons ainsi revendiquer avec assurance la protection que dans un des psaumes, David reconnaissait en ces termes (Psaume 91:2): "Je dis à l'Éternel: Tu es mon refuge et ma forteresse, mon Dieu en qui je mets ma confiance!"

Dans des pays précédemment dévastés par la guerre, ils sont nombreux aujourd'hui ceux qui demandent à grands cris du secours parce que leurs fardeaux semblent intolérables. L'aide humaine peut apporter un soulagement temporaire, mais il faut la compréhension de l'unique Dieu pour établir entièrement l'harmonie. Tant qu'une personne croit être la victime de circonstances qu'elle ne peut modifier, elle souffrira par suite de cette opinion. Mais la Science Chrétienne enseigne que la compréhension spirituelle donne l'empire sur ces fausses croyances; qu'en remplaçant les mensonges de la matérialité par les faits de la spiritualité, on voit disparaître l'illusion de la matière, car celle-ci est irréelle.

Si tangible qu'elle paraisse, la matière n'est que la prétendue manifestation de l'entendement mortel, qui n'a par lui-même aucune réalité. Lorsque le disciple commence à saisir le rapport de filialité qui l'unit à Dieu, il obtient graduellement sa liberté individuelle et se trouve capable d'aider autrui. Cette doctrine se répandra sur la terre entière jusqu'à ce que finalement tous les humains comprennent la vérité. Faisant allusion à l'effort nécessaire pour vaincre le mal, Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 407): "La Science Chrétienne est une panacée souveraine, donnant de la force à la faiblesse de l'entendement mortel,—force qui provient de l'Entendement immortel et omnipotent,—et qui élève l'humanité au-dessus d'elle-même jusqu'à des désirs plus purs, voire même jusqu'au pouvoir spirituel et à la bonne volonté envers les hommes."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

In the Pack-Ice At Midsummer

AMONG THE PACK-ICE in the far south at mid-summer, the scene is often one of dazzling and placid beauty, serene and calm beyond description. The sun strikes back from the whiteness with a brilliance that hurts the eyes. The great floes heave slightly in what swell there may be and, if you listen carefully, you can hear a whispering, a faint clink, as they knock against each other. It is like an indistinctly heard and uncomprehended speech.

Here and there lie seals stretched motionless upon the floes, sunning themselves. They spring into life and wriggle to the edge of the floe when the ship is almost upon them, hissing their indignation with wide-open mouths as they slide into the water. Antarctic and Snowy petrels fly busily about, but the albatrosses have gone long since. They do not venture farther south than 56°. Groups of penguins stand about on the floes and dive in the open pools. Sometimes, solitary upon a floe, you may see a bottle-shaped Emperor penguin, standing with his beak upraised and his flippers stiffly beside him. As the ship approaches he slides away across the floe upon his breast, committing thereby a sudden and astonishing indignity. He propels himself away across the ice with his flippers as though he were canoeing. Presently he flops into the water and is gone, leaving only the trail of his progress behind him on the ice. Often you will see the spout of whales burst up suddenly among the floes, each one followed by the long curving back and fin turning slowly like a great wheel.

It is strange how the pack-ice imparts a kind of topography to the face of the ocean. It gives to it an inhabited land-like appearance, like a white city, and, all around, the icebergs great and small stand like fortresses guarding the silence. — From "Below the Roaring Forties," by F. D. OMMANNEY. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Midsummer Pause

There is a moment in midsummer when
the earth
pauses between flower and fruit; the hay
is cut,
the oats ripen; on pasture knolls pearly
everlasting
lifts its small fountains of silver and gold.

The skies are blue: the hills rest day long
like men at noon hour under a shady tree.
Tree leaves have turned dark green, they
hoard
their strength, no strong wind harms them.
Boys swim under the big elm by the creek.
Locusts drone in the trees; the swallows
gather on wires to chatter, and starlings
wheel in flocks over meadows like curving
hands.

FRED LAPE

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1939

New England "Techniquesters" Find Out What It Means to Be an Engineer

By a Staff Photographer

Worcester Polytechnic Institute Entertains 35 High School Graduates on a 10-Day Engineering Quest to Help Them Decide If They Want to Be Engineers

(1) High school graduates, members of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute Techniquest previewing the work of engineers to see if that is to be their vocation, inspect a model spillway at the Alden Hydraulic Laboratory. (2) Even the symbols on the weather-vane atop the Washburn Shops stand for "Worcester" and "Engineering." (3) Inspecting a large insulator at the base of a radio tower. (4) Sign on the road to Holden.

(5) Riding the boom at the hydraulic laboratory. Ordinarily the boom is used for testing water meters. (6) Young student using a band saw in pattern making. (7) Welding. (8) Chewing straw (a typical techniquester).

(9) Visiting the aeronautics laboratory. (10) Talking things over with Prof. Walter Monroe, chief of the pattern-making shop. (11) View of the machine shop. (12) Boylston Hall (Administration Building). (13) Prof. Charles M. Allen, director of the Alden Hydraulic Laboratory, performing experiments in gas mechanics.

Engineers in the Making Find Out What It's Like

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 8—So you want to be an engineer? Do you know what engineers do? Have you analyzed your own abilities to see whether you are fitted or not? Can you stand hard work?

Too many "I don't knows" from candidates for admission to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute caused College authorities to seek ways and means of preventing misfits before too much time and effort were wasted. The Worcester "Techniquest" was originated, its sixth season now just completed. Open to high school and preparatory school graduates, the Techniquest is an original self-orientation program provided to assist boys in making their choice of a career. It is an opportunity for them to spend 10 days on the campus of an engineering college at very low cost and to engage in a varied program of laboratory experiments, inspections, and aptitude tests.

Thirty-five boys enrolled for this year's 10-day program, most of them coming from New England. They lived in Sanford Riley Hall, the regular freshman dormitory, watched students at work on engineering practice courses, used surveying instruments, performed sample experiments, heard lectures on various engineering careers, visited many industrial plants—and liked it all.

A Real Taste

The Techniquest is not an academic course. There were no assigned studies, no recitations, no formal examinations. Neither was it a recruiting program. But it did give many boys their first real taste of what college life is like, and of modern technical and industrial process, as well as the type of education required of the men who direct modern industry.

One day was spent at the Alden Hydraulic Laboratory in the village of Chaffins, about five miles north of the Institute. "Riding the boom," a water driven structural steel arm at the end of which water meters are attached for calibration, proved the favorite sport. Prof. Charles M. Allen, director of the laboratory, operating the gates and regulating the speed of the boom as it swung around in a broad circle.

His lecture on gasoline experimentation was almost as popular, for what boy doesn't like to play around with fire and find out what makes a gas engine run?

Dr. Allen began his lecture by pointing to two small cans on his desk, one of which contained gasoline, he said, and the other kerosene, but he didn't know which was which. So he lit a match. Nothing happened—except—a photographer standing on a chair to get a good shot of the experiment almost went head over teakettle trying to get away from the "explosion" of his own flash bulb which went off with a bang.

"That proves false the old story of the chap who lit a match to see how much gasoline he had in his tank, with tragic results," he said. With the temperature high enough to insure gas above the liquid, combustion cannot take place.

Match Plunged in Can

Stating he thought there was quite a bit of gasoline in the can, he unscrewed the cap and plunged the match into its depths. The match went out. "Proving," he said, "that unless there is a mixture of air and gas, combustion cannot take place. Ordinarily a gasoline tank is too full of gas to support combustion."

He went on to tell of a chap who wanted to do some welding on his gasoline tank and first scrubbed it out with soap and water, then used steam and finally left it in the sun to dry perfectly before beginning operations. It exploded anyway.

"It would have been perfectly safe," said the Professor, "had there been five or ten gallons of good gasoline inside. The gasoline would have protected the welder. It's even safer to use dry ice."

Then lighting a small alcohol lamp, Dr. Allen heated the gasoline to illustrate that the gas fumes were heavier than air.

"If you must light a match in a garage where there are leaky gasoline lines, scratch it near the ceiling, not on the floor," he directed, a sheet of flame around his desk showing where the fumes from the heated gasoline had gone; "your chances of getting out alive are much better.

Next, using a tin can with a hole in the top covered by a heavy rubber disk, he showed what a

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Social Progress Group Starts Work on Democracy's Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 8—Stirring of a melting pot of public opinion began this afternoon on the Wellesley College campus as members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress registered for its two-week session and began to discuss the program—which has for its general theme "How to Make Democracy Work."

Farmers from the East and the West began to exchange views with business men and industrialists, representatives of capital and labor started to discuss mutual problems, and professional men and women found interests in common with all of them, as more than 100 resident members of the Institute greeted each other on shady lawns near Stone Hall—headquarters of the conference.

Henry E. Warren, President of the Warren Telechron Company of Ashland, Mass., will welcome the group at a dinner in Stone Hall tonight. Tomorrow morning at 9:30, in Sage Hall, Dr. John Stewart Burgess, head of the Department of Sociology at Temple University in Philadelphia, will introduce the faculty leaders to the whole group of resident and non-resident members.

The general public is invited to a series of evening lectures, the first of which will be given at 8:15 p. m. tomorrow in the College Chapel by Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, Md., known on the radio as the "Voice of Israel." His subject will be "Democracy a World Movement."

Among the subjects to be considered by the Institute are: "Corruption in Political Appointment"; "Democracy and Racial and Religious Minorities"; "Achievement of Both Social Security and Liberty"; "Democratic Methods of Promoting Change"; "Democracy in Economic Institutions"; "Difficulties of the Two Party System"; "Proposals of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Labor and Farm Movements," and "Means of Meeting the Aggressiveness of Dictators."

The Community Playhouse at Wellesley Hills has arranged this year to present movies during the Institute session which have been endorsed by it. They include "The Wave," "The Citadel," "Grand Illusion," and others of social significance.

All Summer Task on Trees?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 8—More than a half of the hurricane-felled timber that has been salvaged by the New England Timber Salvage Administration has come out of this State, according to the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. The Timber Salvage Administration has acquired a total of 415,223,000 board feet of hurricane timber, of which 243,346,000 board feet is from New Hampshire.

While the greater part of the timber is being stored in ponds and lakes, 96 privately owned saw-mills operating under contracts with the Federal Government have turned out 55,660,000 board feet of finished lumber and this is being carried in dry storage.

"There still remains," explains the Society, "an indefinite amount of down timber which should be salvaged if unnecessary losses are to be avoided. How much of it will eventually be saved remains a question. It will depend on the initiative and ingenuity of owners, on purchasing policies, and on such factors as the supply of labor and equipment."

The deadline for the sale of hurricane-felled timber to the Timber Salvage Administration, originally set for July 1 of this year has been extended to Dec. 1.

Cool Air and Showers for Sunday

New England's hot wave continued today with temperatures expected to climb to the low 90's and cooler air and showers forecast for tomorrow.

Sunday's anticipated relief is coming in a flow of cool air from the Northwest which pushed Canadian and Midwest temperatures to the 50's and 60's.

As reports of drought and fatalaties to both men and cattle were reported from the West, South, and Southeast, Bostonians took heart at the recollection that the temperatures here have soared over 100 degrees only once since 1919; that occasion was in July, 1926.

Vermont Greets Quebec Officials

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 8 (AP)—Vermont extended a welcome across the border today as it entertained a goodwill delegation of more than 100 officials and citizens of Quebec here to discuss mutual problems.

Chief among the conferences held was one by the State Highway Board in connection with a proposed new express highway near Newport to connect with Quebec roads.

Governor George D. Aiken extended greetings to the visitors, who were led by John S. Bourque, Minister of Roads; Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture, and L. Augur, Minister of Colonization. Premier Maurice Duplessis sent regrets at being unable to come.

WPA Staff Marks Time With Few Projects Open

With less than 5 per cent of the WPA workers in the State required to report for work this morning, strike activities in New England were apparently at a standstill today with no new developments, if any, expected until Monday.

Few projects were operating, and those that were, like the Huntington Avenue subway excavation, accounted for all men on their rolls. State WPA officials stated that no developments could be expected until Monday, and with the three-day snub given the nation-wide strike by the New England quota, they expected that local members would rely on legislative action to change the offending provisions of the Federal relief act.

Massachusetts building trades workers remained on their jobs yesterday pending next Saturday's special convention, and most projects continued without disaffection. Although some 700 workers, out of a total in excess of 200,000, were reported out yesterday morning, by evening the number had dwindled to below 200, and officials predicted the collapse of the strike in this area.

Of the 97,000 enrolled in Massachusetts, those reported not at work yesterday numbered 100 in Lawrence, 40 in Lowell, 40 in Framingham, 18 in Boston, 6 in Northampton, and 2 in Haverhill.

General disapproval of union leaders and dismissal threats by WPA officials had apparently halted further walkouts in Massachusetts. In Rhode Island, where the largest strike threat was in evidence, 500 workers returned to work after personal pleas by officials that the orders for longer hours and lower pay resulted from Congressional action and could not be changed by WPA or state authorities.

Chief Executives in most New England states, especially Rhode Island where it is feared that a serious upheaval in State welfare activities and in industry would be felt if any changes occurred in the WPA picture, are attending conferences this week end with labor representatives. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's commission to examine the possibility of setting up state and municipal projects similar to Federal WPA is expected to be appointed soon.

Government Study At N. H. University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Announcement of a University Bureau of Government Research to serve as a clearing house for local and state problems was made today at the second annual Institute of Public Affairs, meeting on the campus of the University of New Hampshire.

The Bureau, under supervision of the University Department of Government, will pool the information of various technicians of the University and State officials to assist Government units in the solution of administrative problems.

The Bureau will supply information on municipal sanitation, zoning, personnel, public education, and will draft model laws and ordinances. It will also give in-service training by conducting classes among Government employees.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and warm today. Cooler and local thunder showers tomorrow.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and warm today followed by thunder showers and cooler weather tomorrow.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued warm today and generally fair. Cooler tomorrow with probable local thunder showers.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued warm today followed by local thunder showers this afternoon and evening. Cooler tomorrow with continuance of local thunder showers.

Maine: Fair and continued warm today followed by local thunder showers tonight.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Generally fair and warm today followed tomorrow by local thunder showers and a slight drop in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	79	92	Minneapolis	70	
Chicago	77		New York	75	86
Helena	63	84	New Orleans	74	94
Kansas City	78	100	Norfolk	78	90
Los Angeles	63	90	Philadelphia	77	88
Miami	80		St. Louis	82	
			San Francisco	55	65
			Washington	80	91

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 8. B—Maximum, July 7.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:49 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 5:07 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Monday, 5:52 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:33 p. m. Saturday and Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—"Sergeant Madden" with Wallace Berry and Tom Brown. 3:45, 6:45, 9:30. Also "White Woman," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow Jeanette MacDonald in "Broadway Serenade."

Fenway and Paramount—Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell in "Naughty But Nice." Fenway: 1:10, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "The Man Who Dared." With Jane Bryan and Henry O'Neil. Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 535, 8:25.

Normandie—"Dodge City" with Errol Flynn and Olivia DeHavilland. Also Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle."

Coolidge Corner—"Mr. Moto in Danger Island," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angeles Have Wings." 3, 6:20, 9:35.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—James Stewart, Joan Crawford and Lew Ayres in "The Ice Follies of 1939." Also "Sergeant Madden," featuring Wallace Beery.

Radio—Page 10

Keith Memorial—"Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

RKO Boston—"Inside Information," with Dick Foran and June Lang. 9:50 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. Also Lucille Ball and Allan Lane in "Panama Lady." 11 a. m., 12:53, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Repertory—Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star." Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Richard Greene and Nancy Kelley in "Submarine Patrol." Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," featuring John Howard.

University—Bette Davis and Paul Muni in "Juarez." 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Also "Torchy Runs for Mayor," featuring Glenda Farrell. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Only Angels Have Wings," with Jean Arthur and Cary Grant. Also John Howard in "Bulldog Drummond's Secret Police."

South Station Theater—Vacation preview series. "Inside the Capitol," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreel and other short subjects.

Tremont—Leslie Howard in "Pygmalion." Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Love Affair," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. Also Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star."

Uptown—"Juarez," featuring Bette Davis and Paul Muni. 2:35, 6:05, 9:40. Also Walter Pidgeon and Virginia Bruce in "Society Lawyer." 1:05, 4:45, 8:30.

Trans-Lux—"You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Spring Byington. Also news and short subjects.

Metropolitan—The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter," with Bonita Granville. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—"Undercover Doctor," featuring Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 3:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne in "Invitation to Happiness." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Auto Tourists Booked to Sail Back to England

Week-End Sailings

Thirty members of the Junior Car Club of England, just concluding a 2,000-mile U. S. tour in 16 of their own automobiles, will give a touch of the unusual to the sailing of the Cunard White Star liner Laconia from East Boston tonight. The Laconia, sailing at 10 o'clock with 337 passengers, bound for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool, is one of six deep-water passenger liners visiting Boston over this week-end.

The motoring tourists, headed by Graham E. Lyon, managing director of Autocheques, London, arrived in this country on the new Mauretania's initial voyage. Cars represented in the cavalcade include Wolseley, Lammas Graham, Humber, Mercedes-Benz, Frazer Nash, Vauxhaul, Rover, Brough, Lanchester, Lagonda, Triumph, Rolls Royce, Bentley, and Buick.

Those taking part in the tour include Humphrey Symons, first man to motor across the Sahara Desert to Timbuctoo. His car was the latest model of Rolls Royce, in which he recently completed an adventurous and record-making drive to Capetown, South Africa. In the club membership are Sir Malcolm Campbell, George Eyeston and Lord Howe.

Others embarking on the Laconia are John P. Marshall, Dean of Boston University School of Music, with Mrs. Marshall; John M. Lessells of Cambridge, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at M. I. T., with Mrs. Lessells; Miss Sylvia Warren, who is taking her motorcar abroad for extensive touring, and who plans to purchase Irish horses for her estate at Dover; and Mr. and Mrs. Cushman and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart W. Beach of Boston.

Due to arrive Sunday is the President Harrison of the American President Lines, completing her forty-seventh voyage around the world, totaling 1,252,874 nautical miles. The President Harrison was the vessel that initiated the round-the-world trips of the old Dollar Line, predecessor of the American President Lines. Also due Sunday are the Samaria of the Cunard White Star fleet, from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway; and the United States Lines steamers American Importer and American Banker, both from the British Isles. On Monday the Excambion of the American Export Lines is due from the Mediterranean.

Early Squalus Raising Forecast

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 8 (AP) —Although an unfortunate wire jam delayed the job almost a week, salvage officers say today the sunken submarine Squalus should be raised from its bed of mud within seven days.

Divers were busy rigging lines with which three huge chain slings will be drawn underneath the flooded after section. Five pontoons will be fastened to that section and two to the buoyant forward section.

After the pontoons are hooked on, the Navy's plan calls for raising the Squalus a bit from the mud and towing it shoreward in easy stages until it reaches a Portsmouth Navy Yard drydock.

Commander Henry T. Hartley, commanding officer of the submarine vessel Falcon during the S-51 and S-4 salvages, yesterday relieved Commander Allan I. McCann, inventor of the rescue bell in which 33 of the Squalus' crew were rescued. Commander McCann, who had been with the Squalus salvage crew since the job began, was ordered back to Washington for other duty.

Relief Pledged By R. I. Official

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8 (AP) —State Treasurer Thomas P. Hazard, commenting on the recent 20 per cent cut in WPA personnel, last night warned that "unemployment relief must and shall be maintained at a high level without regard to politics."

Speaking, he said, for Gov. William H Vanderbilt, Mr. Hazard said that "unemployment relief work in Rhode Island, so far as the State government is concerned will be maintained."

"I want to suggest," added Mr. Hazard, "that although some 2,500 men and women were thrown off Federal relief rolls last week in Rhode Island, there has been no notice given of a reduction in the $250,000 administrative personnel of WPA in Rhode Island." He commented that the administrative personnel, in spite of a 20 per cent reduction in its case load, stays "intact."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 10

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 10

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Art Takes the Lead in North Shore Events

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the "Fourth" is happily out of the way, life along the North Shore is settling down to the usual summer round of sports events, varied by an unusual array of artistic and musical happenings in which the smart social contingent is interested.

A reception and tea marked the opening of the seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association when the artists and their friends thronged the Association's galleries in East Gloucester. Double interest was given the occasion by the presentation of the cash award prizes to the winners by L. Edmund Klotz, President of the Association. The jury had a difficult task in choosing the winning works for the Anne Baker Lewis prize of $100 for the "Best Picture in the Exhibition," and the Publicover prize of $25 for the "Best Sculpture," which were awarded for the first time. William Meyerowitz was the artist who received a majority vote for his oil painting, "The Harbor," a typical Gloucester scene. George Demetrios, a new member of the group, received the sculpture prize for his bronze head, "Virginia Lee."

The nineteenth annual exhibition of the Rockport Art Association also opened with a reception and tea in the galleries of the Association on Main Street. The hostesses receiving were Mrs. Aldro T. Hibbard, Mrs. John M. Buckley and Mrs. Richard Recchia.

The Gloucester Society of Artists has opened its 43rd exhibition of painting and sculpture, in its gallery on Eastern Point Road. The art shows will be open to the public until August.

One of Marblehead's best known artists, Harry W. Powers, is presenting a one-man show at the King Hooper Gallery of the Marblehead Arts Association. At the opening, Mr. Powers spoke, after which they was a reception with the committee in charge consisting of Mrs. Max Meyer, Mrs. Clarence H. Johnson, Mrs. Harry W. Powers, Mrs. Stanley Sporrong, Mrs. John P. Starrett and Mrs. Michael P. Vucassovich.

Arthur W. Heintzelman, President of the Marblehead Arts Association and internationally known etcher, has just been notified by the Department of State that he has been awarded the gold medal in the graphic arts division of the International Exposition in Paris which was held during 1937-1938. This signal honor was given for his group of etchings and dry points, Ma Petite Voisine, Vigneron, Fille du Marbrier and Enfant de la Montagne.

North Shore residents who love music are looking forward to the piano recital to be given by Dai Buell at the home of Mrs. Hollingsworth on Ocean Avenue, Marblehead Neck, August 15, for the benefit of the Marblehead Arts Association. The music committee is having the assistance of Mrs. Arthur Heintzelman, Mrs. Herman Parker and Mrs. George W. Duncklee.

Around the Corner—

Terns Get in Hair—Finding it necessary for his daughter to cover her head with a waste basket as a protection against swooping terns on the Hyannisport Beach, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston has been trying to work out some sort of anti-air raid defense.

The aerial onslaughts upon the hair of the Fitzgerald family have been taking place near the summer home of Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, son-in-law of the former Mayor.

Mr. Fitzgerald protested the other day to the State Conservation Department, but was advised by officials that the terns—graceful, swallow-like members of the sea gull family—are carefully protected by the migratory bird law. It is the mating season for the birds, he was told, and so it is quite natural that they should look askance at visitors in the neighborhood of their nests.

A few rounds of blank cartridge were fired on the beach yesterday by a local conservation officer and this seemed to discourage the terns from further raids on human heads in the vicinity of the Kennedy summer home.

* * *

Meteorological Note—According to an announcement by the Keith Memorial Theater, bearing upon a recent attraction, "The Sun Never Sets" at 7 and 10. Empire builders please note.

* * *

No, No, Dr. Watson—Sherlock Holmes would have had no memoirs to relate to his scribe if he had answered a call from an excited telephone operator in New Haven the other day.

The girl, on night duty, heard frightening noises, loud thuds, and the sound of falling objects when the switchboard light for West Haven market flashed on.

In response to her call a patrolman dashed to the scene—to find two cats cavorting in the neighborhood of a dangling receiver which they had evidently dislodged from its hook.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

5:00	Syncopation Piece	George Duffy's Orch.	National High School	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Syncopation Piece	George Duffy's Orch.	Band Concert	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Nat Brandwyne's	Benny Carter's Orch.	"Summertime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Orchestra	Dance Interlude	Bruce Becker's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Console Overtones	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	Americans at Work;	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Concert orchestra	Dinner Concert
7:15	interviews	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"County Seat"	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	"County Seat"	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"People's Quiz Club"	"20th Century Music"	Kerry Dances
8:00	Columbia Concert	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; children's	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	sketch	Sport reports	Hilo Serenaders
8:30	"Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show; vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Russian Choir
8:45	questions; answers	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	"Ranch Boys"
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Vox Pop"; Parks John-	Sport comment	"Pages From the Clas-
9:15	vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	Sport comment	sical Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Sport comment	"Pages from the Clas-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Hot Shots"; comedy	"The Ivory Tower"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	sical Album"
10:00	Serenade"	Rep. Hamilton Fish	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	Symphonic Strings with	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	"The West Remem-	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:30	bers"	Speech by "Sone-Vox"	International Christian	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45	Doris Rhodes	Milt Herth's Trio	Endeavor Meeting	"Music by Moonlight"	Joe Brattain's Orch.
11:00	Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Seger Ellis' Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Barry Wood's Orch.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Phil Napoleon's Orch.	Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:45	Barry Wood's Orch.	Richard Himber's Orch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Phil Napoleon's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15	Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle"	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	"From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Let There Be Light"
9:15	Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	Irving Mixed Quartet
9:30	Aubade for Strings	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Caravan"; organ; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45	Aubade for Strings	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; choir	nade"; recording	
10:00	Church of the Air	"Diversions Without Ex-	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	ertions"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	Barry McKinley, songs	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	The Kidoodlers	tist Church service	Religious service
11:00	'News and Rhythm'	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
11:15	News and Rhythm'	"Neighbor Nell";	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes' Capi-	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	tol Family	quartet	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: String	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Program previews	Orch.; Mischa Violin,	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake Choir	conductor; Henrietta	Talk, Gleason L. Archer	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	and organ	Schumann, pianist	"Waltz Time"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	"Gems of Melody"	"Waterloo Junction";	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone;	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist	dramatic sketch	Religious program	orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Organ recital	Norman Cloutier's Or-	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Network program	chestra; vocalists	Concert Internationale	Orange Blossom Quartet	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Ac-	National Music Camp	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	tion"; drama	Program	Fanny's"; variety	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Going South"	"Treasure Trails in	University of Chicago	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	"Going South"	Song"	Round Table	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Gershwin Memo-	"Melody for Madame"	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	rial Concert: Paul	"Bookman's Notebook"	loists; orchestra	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	Whiteman's Orch.;	News; talk	"Name the Place"; trav-	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Jane Froman	"Moonlight Sonata"	elogue game	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	"The Hour of Mu-	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	El Paso Troupadours;	King Cole Swingsters
4:15	sical Fun"	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	Las Tapatias Trio	"Dusty Rider"
4:30	St. Louis Blues	"Tapestry Musicale"	"The World Is Yours";	"Haven of Rest"; mari-	Hawaiian Serenaders
4:45	St. Louis Blues	"Tapestry Musicale"	dramatization	time hymns and songs	"Heroes in Blue"
5:00	Burroughs' Found.	News from Washington	"Hall of Fun"; variety	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	shower dedication	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	program	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	Choral program	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	from N. Y. Fair	"Letters Home"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	'The Gay Nineties'	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zanpala, so-	"Summertime Concert"	News Service
6:15	variety	Speaker; music	prano; organ	soloist; orchestra	Music; baseball
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; com-	News Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Dramatization
6:45	wood"	edy; vocalist; orchestra	Baseball comment	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Dramatization
7:00	"The Alibi Club"	Junior Bar Conference of	"The Aldrich Family";	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15	"The Alibi Club"	American Bar Assoc'n	comedy; music	"Melodic Strings"	News Service
7:30	"Musical Play-	Radio Guild Drama:	Bandwagon; Edgar Car-	Seger Ellis' Orchestra	Guest Night: Santos'
7:45	house"; songs; or.	'The Two Drovers"	ver's Orchestra	Sport comment	Roving Gypsies
8:00	"The Adventures of	NBC Symphony Orches-	Don Ameche: Edgar Ber-	"Design for Melody";	"Time to Dance With
8:15	Ellery Queen; 'Ad-	tra; Dr. Frank Black,	gen; Donald Dickson;	concert orch.; vocalists	America's Top Bands"
8:30	venture of Napo-	conductor; Oscar Shum-	Tony Galento; Stuart	Goldman Band Concert	"Time to Dance With
8:45	leon's Razor"	sky, violinist	Irwin; orchestra	Goldman Band Concert	America's Top Bands"
9:00	Summer Hour:	Hollywood Playhouse:	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Melodies of the Mu-
9:15	Francia White; J.	dramatization	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	sic Masters"
9:30	Melton; Patricia	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45	Gilmore; orchestra	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"		orchestra
10:00	Franchot Tone in	News; Charlie Barnett's	The Circle: Lawrence	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:15	"Seventh Heaven"	Orchestra	Tibbett; Madeleine	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Carroll; Groucho and	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Rep. Vorys, Ohio	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Chico Marx; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages from the Clas-
11:00	News; Int'l Ex-	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	sical Album"
11:15	change Program	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pages from the Clas-
11:30	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	sical Album"
11:45	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Organ recital	"Smiley and Lucky"
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Concert pianist
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"George and Dixie"	"Come to the Fair"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Montana Meechy	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	Dramatization	Charioteers Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath songs	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Don Artiste"; pianist	"Classical Album"
2:45	"Girl Marries"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	University of	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30	Kansas Music	U. S. Marine Band	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Mel and Jane"; vocal	Sport reports
3:45	Camp	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	"Not So Long Ago"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30	"Not So Long Ago"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob La Salle, songs	Sport reports
4:45	Rhythmaires; orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	George Hall's Orchestra	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Science talk	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	"Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n 'Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	Fred Waring's Orch.	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	M. Loring, songs	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk; music	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Musical Sensations"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	serial	"Musical Sensations"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:00	Mark Warnow's Or	Order of Adventures:	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	Mark Warnow's Or	true tall tales	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sport program	"Classical Album"
8:30	Tom Howard and	Magic Key: Stuart Rob-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Ace Brigade's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
8:45	George Sheldon	erson; LeRoy Miller;	prano; symphony orch.	James A. Farley at Natl.	The Norsemen
9:00	Theater: Charles	Rodgers Sisters; Vic-	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Postmasters Assn.	The Gauchos
9:15	Laughton; Zasu	tor Orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	Pitts in "Ruggles	"National Forum";	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Author! Author!"; lit-	"Classical Album"
9:45	of Red Gap"	"National Forum"	Al Roth's Orchestra	erary game	"Classical Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Foreign news comment	"Classical Album"
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	nentals Quartet; orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:30	Grant Park Con-	Network program	Hal Brissette's Orch.	Mrs. Carrie C. Catt	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:45	cert	Network program	Hal Brissette's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	News Service
11:00	Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Flo Rito's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30	Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	News Service

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR

For Sunday, July 9

(15.13mc-19.8m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Musical program.

For Monday, July 10

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:45 p. m.—"Truth Behind the Headlines," Ralph M. Blagden.
9:00 p. m.—Television review.

Christian Science Lecture

For Sunday, July 9

3:00 p. m.—(W1XAL-6.04mc and 15.13mc), Christian Science lecture by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., from New York World's Fair.

'Roosevelt Profile'

A New Hampshire Discovery

The Granite State, long famous for "The Old Man of the Mountains," now offers for public interest this natural stone likeness of President Roosevelt. It is at Bretton Woods. The discoverers of the "Roosevelt Profile" are Mrs. Frank Weston (right) and Mrs. R. Foster Reynolds, Jr., of Providence, R. I. (holding flag). The rock formation is located at the foot of the Upper Falls of the Ammonoosuc River, which flows from the top of Mt. Washington, named for the first President.

'Engineers' on a Quest

(Continued from Page 9)

marvelous invention a carburetor is, how just the right mixture of gas and air gives power enough to blow the disk to the ceiling, while too lean a mixture gives poor power or no explosion or "rapid burning" at all.

Using Kerosene

He showed how to light a fire with kerosene. "If you're going to use kerosene in an enclosure like a stove, especially if it's warm, first light a sheet of newspaper to keep flame there. That prevents any fumes collecting to go off with a bang when ignition takes place," he explained. If they are burning they can't collect. He showed how to put a fire out using kerosene—but didn't advocate substitution of kerosene in fire extinguishers. "Be sure," he said in conclusion, "you know what you are doing when you are using gasoline and kerosene or else leave it alone. Don't fear the wrong things. Learn Nature's laws and obey them. She'll never go back on you."

(Dr. Allen has been giving this talk since 1900, and he claims a perfect safety record. "When I hear of one intelligent man following my instructions and going wrong, then I'll quit," he said.)

The boys had a grand time in hydraulics. Full-size venturi meters, weirs, and waterwheels have a fascination all their own. The Alden Laboratories do a great many studies for Stone and Webster Company, Boston engineers, and there were models of projected dams and spillways all over the place. A general plan of hydraulic structures for the hydroelectric station of the Virginia Electric and Power Company proved the ace attraction.

Accompanied by Hobart Newell, Professor of Experimental Electrical Engineering, the group spent a part of their day at Chaffins visiting the radio station near by of WTAG, inspecting the transmission towers and sending apparatus.

Still More Quests

During the ten days questers heard students, graduate engineers, and industrial executives as well as professors give them the benefit of personal experiences in various types of engineering. Prof. Herbert F. Taylor delivered a talk followed by a discussion period on "Higher Education." They visited boiler rooms, power houses, aeronautics laboratories, chemical works, a steel plant, a cotton factory, astronomical and seismographical laboratories, water purification plant, and various industries employing mechanical engineering.

According to Professor Taylor, practically every graduate for the past six years has a job and the way has already been paved for most of this year's graduating class. Professor Taylor, among other duties is secretary and treasurer of the Alumni Association and director of the placement service.

Examining the record of one class, that of 1933 for example, when last surveyed there were 114 out of 116 gainfully employed. Some 96 were satisfied with their work and all but four were engaged in engineering. For 1938 the record was 100 per cent, every man employed.

The main buildings and campus of Worcester Polytechnic Institute are only a few blocks from the center of the City, yet a more secluded, collegiate atmosphere could not be desired. Ivy covered Boylston Hall serving as the Administration building, and the Washburn Shops where young engineers gain experience as apprentices, are the center of the College.

Shop Work

In the Washburn Shops, under the direction of a superintendent, practical teachers, and workmen, the students are given work in forge and foundry practice, pattern making, lathe and machine shop methods, welding, and aeronautics, just as Ichabod Washburn planned back in 1865 when he established them. According to Professor Taylor who has written "Seventy Years of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute" it was Washburn's idea to supplement a course of instruction whereby moral and intellectual training might be combined with skill in the use of tools and machinery.

Not only do the shops serve this purpose today, but they are also a financial asset, for the products turned out find a ready sale, particularly the four-duty type coupling used in factories for shafting to various machines taking care of different speeds. As for the drill presses made in the shops, these will be found throughout the world.

The Institute is particularly well known as the College where ingenuity is a prized possession. Every year a "Yankee ingenuity prize" scolarship is given to the freshman who has shown the most ingenuity in building some homemade contraption that works. Sometimes it's a lathe, a telescope, a glider, an automatic heater, or a workshop. Ingenuity is something W. P. I. likes to have the boys take with them when they leave too. You won't find many graduates smashing atoms, catching cosmic rays or the like, but you will find them in all fields of engineering, as heads of large railways, aircraft corporations, electrical industries, public utilities, in chemistry and mechanical crafts. A few have even reached the top as statesmen, lumbermen, bankers, or lawyers.

Court Officers' Pensions To Be Paid For by County

The State Supreme Court yesterday ruled that court officers in the Middlesex County Superior Court do not have to deduct five per cent of their pay for pensions. The Court held that the court officers shall be given pensions at half pay paid by the County, if they are recommended by the judges after 20 years of service.

The suit was brought by seven court officers who have been paying this five per cent since January, 1938. No order was made by the Court in connection with their receiving back any money they have already paid.

Boston Markets Offer Rare Items of Hot Weather Foods

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Hot weather foods—salads, cold meats, vegetables, — came into their own this week, and the marketplaces of Boston today reflect the trend. Increasing quantities and varieties of fresh vegetables and fruits are available, many of the offerings being native grown.

The one missing link—present last week—is corn on the cob. None is found today but market men look for new supplies from Connecticut within a fortnight.

Cantaloupes are good and a plentiful supply is available in the markets, at prices ranging from 10 cents each, upward. Honey dew melons, too are in good supply from 25 to 50 cents each. Georgia watermelons are in the market from 75 cents to $1.25 each. Strawberries are coming in from Maine though natives are still fairly plentiful.

Tomatoes are attractive at prices ranging from 10 cents to 25 cents a pound. A few native grown tomatoes are beginning to appear. Green beans at 15 cents a pound and wax beans at 10 cents; cauliflower 20 to 30 cents a head and summer squash at 10 cents a pound, are common offerings in Faneuil Hall market. Chain stores offer native vegetables at less.

Seafood is particularly attractive in a wide variety today. Swordfish is more plentiful than a week ago. The fishermen report good weather but thus far have found the fish to be scarce. All last week, for instance, only 173 fish were landed at Boston, lending color to the claim of market men that retail prices are likely to remain high throughout the season. Faneuil Hall market prices for native swordfish today are 50 to 55 cents.

Plays in Prospect On Summer Stages

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Straw Hat Theater, July 12 through 14, "My Son," by Martha Stanley. July 19 through 21, "Little Shot" by Percival Wilde.

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, July 12 through 15, Barry's "The Animal Kingdom." Matinee Thursday.

Cohasset—South Shore Players at Town Hall, July 10 through 15, "Night Must Fall." July 17 through 22, Thornton Wilder in "Our Town." Matinee Wednesday.

Dennis—July 10 through 15, Ethel Barrymore in "Whiteoaks." Matinees Wednesday and Friday.

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, July 10 through 15, "Small Miracle." Matinee Wednesday.

Framingham Center — Village Hall Players, July 12 through 15, "Candlelight."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater at Moorland Casino, beginning July 10, "French Without Tears." Beginning July 17, Violet Heming in "Private Lives."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marblehead High School, July 10 through 15, Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in "Spring Meeting." July 17 through 22, Edith Barrett in "Pride and Prejudice." Matinee Wednesday.

Nantasket—Samoset Playhouse, July 11 through 15, "The Ghost of Yankee Doodle."

Nantucket—Nantucket Players at Siasconset Casino, July 13, 14, 16, Josephine Hull in "You Can't Take It With You."

Rockport—Cape Ann Theater at Murray Hall, July 13 through 15, "The Doctors."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, July 10 through 15, Glenda Farrell in "Anna Christie." Matinee Wednesday.

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey—Actor Associates at the Woodland Theater, July 13 through 15, "When Ladies Meet."

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, beginning July 10, "Shadow and Substance."

New London—New London Players, July 12 through 15, "Susan and God." July 19 through 22, "Bachelor Born."

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, at Stearns Farm, July 12 through 15, and 19 through 22, "The Devil Passes."

Rye Beach—Farragut Players, July 11 through 15, "Night Must Fall," July 18 through 22, "Satan's in the Pantry," new play by Doly Hobart and Theodore Tiller 2d.

Tamworth — The Barnstormers, with "The Vinegar Tree," July 10 and 15 at Tamworth, July 11 and 12 at Conway, July 13 at Poland Spring, and July 14 at Wolfeboro. On the same circuit, beginning July 17: "Susan and God."

Whitefield—Chase Barn Playhouse, July 11 through 15, "The Circle"; July 18 through 22, "The Night of January 16th"

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, July 12 through 15, "Murray Hill." July 19 through 22, "Hawk Island."

Harrison — Deertrees Theater, July 10 through 15, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players, July 11 through 15, "Big Hearted Herbert." Matinee Thursday.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, July 10 through 15, Frances Starr in "End of Summer." July 17 through 22, Douglass Montgomery in "The Firebrand." Matinee Friday.

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players, July 10 through 15, Fay Wray in "Family Portrait."

Connecticut

Litchfield Hills—Litchfield Hills Theater, July 10 through 15, "Our Town."

Stony Creek—Stony Creek Theater, beginning July 11, "Twentieth Century." Beginning July 17, "Not for Children."

Rhode Island

Ashton—Lippitt Players, July 11 to 15, "The Whole Town's Talking."

Oratorios on Common

William Haddon, State Director of the Federal Music Project, announces a series of oratorios to be given on Boston Common starting July 16, by the Commonwealth Federal Orchestra and Chorus. Performances will start at 3 o'clock, and will take place on the Tremont Street side of the Common near the fountain. Works scheduled for presentation include: July 16, "Elijah," A. Buckingham Simson conducting; July 23,

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

May Festivals in Prague

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Prague, German Bohemia

The Czech people have made an important contribution to the culture of Europe in the realm of music. Since Smetana and Dvořák, the relatively small Slavic nation has belonged to the leading creative peoples of the world, and the fountains from which these two masters drew are not yet dry. A deeply rooted musicality has maintained its vitality in dance and song, and in the cities has concentrated into choral and orchestral achievements of outstanding quality.

By reason of the events of the past year Prague's music life has suffered great injury as far as quantity is concerned, but at the same time native energies have had to be redoubled in order to satisfy the needs of a fastidious public. In this connection has become more and more prominent the work of one man, who today as director dominates concerts and opera in Prague, Václav Talich.

The May music festivals as well, organized jointly by the Czech National Theater, the Philharmonic, and the orchestra of the Radiojournal have been under his direction. They were introduced and concluded by presentations of the two national operas, the "Russalka," which opened the festival on the thirtieth anniversary of the passing of its author, Antonin Dvořák, and the "Libussa," by Bedřich Smetana, which was the concluding production on Whitmonday.

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The dramatic climax came in a production of Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte." As was the case in the memorable jubilee presentation of "Don Giovanni" in 1937, Talich without following any tradition captured the spirit of this music with his own passion and sincerity. Few living conductors can compare with him in meticulous exactitude, in a feeling of responsibility for every separate note, every rhythm, every dynamic transition. Nowhere is there a director more relentless than he toward singers as well as orchestra.

This detail work, however, is for Talich merely the foundation on which the structure of the interpretation is reared. A charming musical style, charming even to the very limit sometimes of the attainable, gives to his interpretation the magic of the eruptive. The bewilderingly swift tempos, born apparently from the impulse of the moment, are justified artistically by the precision with which even the last sixteenth note is played. But the warmth which is instilled into the arias of the Königin and the songs of Papageno under his hand is received with joy by the listener who is unprejudiced.

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The stage-setting too was a departure from the ordinary. It was based upon the spirited designs of the painter František Muzika, who advanced from the surrealism of his "Don Giovanni" settings to a more classical ideal. As in that opera, he has created a drop curtain (of white outlines on black silk, having an effect almost like a photographic nagative), in front of which are played, in order to eliminate changes of settings, a few scenes such as the trio of the Moorish slaves, for example. All décors are greatly simplified; the temple is Greek in style. The stage management, likewise simplified and humanized, was by Luděk Mandaus, who can be credited with some magnificent moments in his contrasting of the gay and the sublime (as in the scene between Pamina, Monostatos, and Papageno).

In point of acting, Vilém Zitek was outstanding as Papageno. Míla Kočová sang with facility the coloratura of the Königin der Nacht. A beautiful Pamina was portrayed by Žofie Napravilová, whose young soprano is vigorous in tone even when somewhat forced in high piano. Jindra Blažíček sang the part of Tamino in a heroic bel canto, Marja Tauberová was a lovely Papagena, and Jaroslav Veverka sang with rich voice the part of Sarastro. The smaller parts and choruses are also carefully prepared and excellently presented.

After Smetana's "Mein Vaterland" and Dvořák's "Slavische Tänze," the remainder of one concert was devoted to the works of Josef Suk. The principal work on the program was the symphonic poem "Epilog," with chorus and solo parts. It was Suk's last great work, published a few weeks ago by the official Czech publishers, Hudební Matice. As friend, pupil, and son-in-law of Dvořák, Suk carried on and gave expression to the latter's tradition. The "Epilog" continues the line of his symphonic poem, "Zrání" (Ripening). The names of its five movements, "Steps," "Song of the Mothers," "From Everlasting to Everlasting," "Mystical Alarm and Unrest," and "The Pilgrim and Comforter" indicate the breadth of its field of thought.

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In search for ever new evolutions and interpretations of the motivating foundations is released an orchestra speech which in audacity of sound can scarcely find an equal. The close weaving of the contrapuntal texture, the variety of the rhythms, and the plantlike blossoming and developing of a chromatic harmony create a style of continual renewal. In the passages where the celestial choruses and soaring vocal solos mingle with the captivating music in the string sections and in the daring combinations of the wind instruments, Suk's ethical and artistic intent is most clearly evident.

The concert section had its conclusion in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Talich felt its style with the heart of a deep-thinking musician. The striving for perfection in tone and form here nears its goal. Talich's art gives to the great symphony the clarity of chamber music. His tempos are often daring and require of each player the closest concentration. The demonic speaks from him most vigorously in the throbbing rhythms of the scherzo. The choruses of the Czech Singers' Association (conductor, Jan Kühn) and the best players of the Philharmonic and the Radiojournal were splendid instruments at the disposal of his will. The solo parts were well taken by Mesdames Napravilová and Marta Krásová, and Messrs. Blažíček and Jan Konstantin.

The European type of Czech music is embodied in its purest form by Bohuslav Martinů. One concert of the "Přítomnost" was devoted to his work, and presented compositions of the period between 1927 and 1937. From the radicalism of the postwar music Martinů (who grew out of Suk's stricter school) developed more and more through intermediary classicism into national Czech music. His great ability proves itself in every phase of this development: radical in the Duet for violin and cello; inclined to playful jazz in the eight Piano Preludes; classicist in the short Serenades, and with the character of folklore in the Seven Dances for piano.

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Newer German chamber music was played by pupils of the Czech Federal Conservatory in its hall dedicated to Dvořák. There we heard predominantly compositions of the Leipzig school, sonatas by Günter Ramin, Kurt Thomas, and Siegfried Walther Müller, excellent technically and artistically, somewhat inclined toward the academic; noticeably the foremost in temperament being the Cello Sonata in G minor by Heinrich Kaspar Schmid. One of the participants who distinguished himself especially was the young cellist, Miloš Sádlo, who was commented upon also at a concert of his own for his considerable talent.

The German Society for Chamber Music at its last concert of the season presented a quartet consisting of Magda Rusy, pianist; Georg Steiner, violinist; Christa Richter, viola, and Beatrice Reichert, cello. Their playing of the romantically warm, seldom played F minor Quartet of Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia made a strong impression.

In a production of the rococo opera, "Die Maienkönigin," the Vienna Choir Boys made a charming and successful contribution to the Gluck renaissance. Their intonation and balance were admirable in a cantata by Giovanni da Croce and in Palestrina's "O sacrum convivium." The new director of those 18 singers is Viktor Gomboz, a fine musician whose sensitive directing was smoothly communicated to his chorus.

John Adams

Prize Winner

"Virginia Lee," by George Demetrios, at North Shore Arts Association

North Shore Arts Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

Returning this year to a prize-giving policy, the North Shore Arts Association opened its annual exhibition July 2 by honoring one painter and one sculptor.

The painter, William Meyerowitz of New York and Gloucester, received the Anne Baker Lewis prize of $100 for his canvas, "The Harbor"; while George Demetrios, who lives the year round at Folly Cove on Cape Ann, was accorded the $25 Publicover prize for "Virginia Lee."

Disparity in the amounts of the two awards is interesting as indicating the relative position in this country of the two arts, although the North Shore Arts Association is to be congratulated as one of the few according even so much as a $25 prize to a sculptor. Supporting the encouragement, however slight, is the fact that 17 pieces of sculpture are included in this year's salon.

George Demetrios, the prize winner, is represented by three entries, "Every Port" and "Jitterbugs," two polished bronze high relief cut outs from a spirited dance series, as well as the prize bust of his wife, "Virginia Lee."

The feeling for movement, design-interpreted, brings to the dance conceptions a rhythm not to be found in any other work of sculpture in the show. Choosing active contemporary material, Demetrios is producing in his art the essence of American feeling.

Particularly successful is "Every Port," in which sailor and girl, united in dance rhythm, prove that recognizable subject matter can be possessed of as many telling angles and curves as an abstraction. Yet the geometry is so vitalized that you get the feeling of a single movement adroitly accented by the high lights of the modeling, and further enhanced by the medium of polished bronze.

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In the dance reliefs, as in the head of "Virginia Lee," one is conscious of a simplification of forms developed from basic study of those forms. But conviction of life is stronger in the active groups than in the more static bust.

The award to William Meyerowitz of the $100 painting prize is another triumph for individuality of viewpoint as against the great mass of adequate but uninspired brush work that constitutes a majority of the summer shows.

"The Harbor," couched in the painter's familiar brown-toned palette, with snatches of rust red and tan yellow, brings to much-painted subject matter an emotional tang that raises it from mere camera-shot to the personal. Meyerowitz has felt the scene before him; has composed it with a certain originality, and has woven into its color pattern a tang of old fish houses, salt-sea slickers, and worn wharf boards. If smells can be translated in color he has, in fact, come near to an approximation of Gloucester harbor.

* * *

Taken by and large, however, the show is average, with few high lights. Perhaps the most ambitious of the oils is Herbert Barnett's "Girl with Violin," barred from the prize ranks by the artist's position on the jury. A large close-up, in tones of yellow and brown, with a single vivid accent in vermilion lips, the composition is built in Cubistic light planes, and, like the Meyerowitz canvas, stands out as an individual contribution.

At an opposite pole, yet admirably handled, is Frederick J. Waugh's "Golden Light," painted on panel, and catching the big surge of sea broken by impact with rocks.

Poetically handled is a Southern composition, "On the Plantation," by Gladys Brannigan, in which Negroes, a team, shadow-blued cotton, and a great tree dripping lavender moss create a romantic impression.

'After the Dance'

By Harold Hobson

London

I do not think that Miss Anne Firth, at least at present, is a particularly good actress. Helen Banner, the part she is taking in Mr. Terence Rattigan's "After the Dance," at the St. James's, neither gives her much opportunity, nor wins her any sympathy. Yet throughout the play, whilst she was upon the stage, one could attend to no one else, even if the feeling with which one watched her was not so much pleasure as a vague unease.

Mr. Rattigan is concerned with the immediately post-war Bright Young Things 20 years after, when the garishness of the night clubs has faded into the light of common day. The action of the play takes place in the flat of David Scott-Fowler, a wealthy man at the end of his youth, who is ruining himself with drink, but clinging precariously to some shreds of self-respect in his dilettante interest in the fringes and tassels of history. After 12 years of marriage he is bored with his wife, Joan, whose constant hard gaiety begins to weary him. She, in her turn, is afraid of showing any real feeling because she thinks her husband will despise it. These people Mr. Rattigan chastises with whips, for his humor in this play is mordant and censorious.

* * *

David's younger brother belongs to a different generation and a different code of behavior. In his role of secretary he is intensely serious, intensely conscientious, and intensely dull. He is engaged to Helen Banner, who in her turn is in love with David, whom she wishes to rescue from his present way of life, caring little that in doing so she drives into a weak despair her own fiancé and into suicide her intended husband's wife. Peter Scott-Fowler and Helen Banner Mr. Rattigan approaches with scorpions, for, if driven to strike a reluctant balance, he would apparently prefer people who waste their own lives to people who try to improve the lives of others against their wills.

It is the historical function of comedy to criticize the weaknesses and follies of the age. Too many writers, however, give the impression that they are more concerned to make vice the occasion of easy laughter than to remove it. Mr. Rattigan is not one of these. The integrity of his play is beyond doubt. His disgust with his characters is genuine, not simulated for purposes of entertainment. In consequence, "After the Dance," astringent, bitter, and even savage as it sometimes is, succeeds through deep sincerity allied to fine craftsmanship and a vivid sense of the theater.

* * *

As David Scott-Fowler Mr. Robert Harris is not entirely happy. Gaiety does not sit easily upon Mr. Harris. Try as he may, seriousness will keep breaking in. But within the limits of his temperament, he gives a sensitive performance. Mr. Martin Walker, as a mixture of court jester and Greek chorus, a hanger-on of the Scott-Fowler household, has a much more theatrically effective part, and he speaks his acid lines incisively in spite of an air of extreme casualness.

Miss Firth herself is very young. She has appeared only twice before in the West End; but even so it is already clear that her acting is distinctive and individual. She combines an extraordinary swiftness of movement with an equally remarkable immobility. With one smooth, continuous movement she will sweep across the stage, and then stand or sit motionless as a statue. It is as though a cataract were to become suddenly frozen. The simplicity and long line of the clothes she wears recall simultaneously the art studio and the Middle Ages; and when she is sitting on a couch she will lean backwards, supported by her hands behind her, so that the line of this dress flows unbrokenly, speaking of movement even in rest. There is in her acting something troubling, a quality not unlike that which Pater says the Greeks would have found in Leonardo's "Mona Lisa," or that which draws back the reader so insistently to that traveller of Walter de la Mare's who called, but no one answered, and who was so anxious it should be admitted that he had kept his word.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 150,000
Previous day 227,970
1939 volume to date..110,489,395
1938 volume to date..126,946,088

Selected Stocks Rise Fractionally In a Dull Market

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—A few utilities attracted buying attention in today's stock market but most leaders suffered from neglect.

With Wall Street all but deserted by traders who insist on lengthy summer week-end holidays, dealings were inconsequential from the start. Slightly mixed price changes ruled in the final hour.

While foreign tension apparently continued to wane, the outbreak of labor troubles at home, brokers said, acted as a speculative restraint.

Coppers shifted over a narrow range notwithstanding heavy demand for this metal at higher quotations. Export copper today sold at 10.40 cents a pound, a top mark since last Jan. 9.

Modest advances were posted for Brooklyn Union Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Chrysler, J. C. Penney and United States Rubber. Lagging were United States Steel, Bethlehem; General Motors, United States Gypsum and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The trend was lower in desultory trading in the bond market today. U. S. Government obligations were quiet and irregular.

Losing fractions near the close were: Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61; Erie 5s of '75; Firestone 3½s; International Telephone 5s; Nickel Plate 4½s; and Western Union 5s of '60. Going against the trend for small gains were: Great Northern 4s o '46 series "G"; Remington Rand 4½s; Southern Railway 4s; and Studebaker 6s.

The only substantial bloc of Treasuries changing hands was at a 1-32 decline.

In the foreign dollar group German 5½s of '65 rose a fraction and Poland 7s dropped nearly two. Uneasiness over Cuban currency, tied in with shifting U. S. silver policy, was reflected in a drop of more than 2½ in Cuba 5½s.

Union Electric Is Denied Exemption From Holding Act

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — The Securities Commission denied today the application of Union Electric Company of Missouri for exemption from provisions of the Utility Holding Company Act.

Under the ruling, the $250,000,000 company will be obliged to continue filing reports with the SEC.

In denying the exemption application the commission said that the company was "predominantly a holding company within the meaning of the public utility act."

The commission's proceeding was a separate action from another order which charged the company wih making political contributions in violation of the Holding Company Act.

Commissioner George C. Mathews dissented from the opinion, and Commissioner Leon Henderson did not participate.

The company which operates in St. Louis, and adjacent territory, is a subsidiary of the North American Company, a registered holding company.

Union Electric had argued that as a subsidiary it already was subject to most of the regulatory provisions of the act.

Says Roads Would Benefit Most From Equipment Loans

OMAHA, Neb., (AP)—William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, in an interview suggested President Roosevelt's new spending-lending program would be more helpful to railroads if altered to provide that the Government lend money to railroads for new equipment rather than build and lease rolling stock.

The Government would retain title to the rolling stock as collateral for the loans, he added.

Mr. Jeffers bluntly commented that the Union Pacific is "not interested" in the proposal as first outlined by President Roosevelt. He spoke then of difficulties that would be encountered if a mass production system were utilized to build equipment.

"Fundamentally, it is one thing to talk about Government building and another thing to do it.

"For instance, there are no run of the mine box cars while there is some standard building the railroad business is mainly specialized."

He explained that the Union Pacific needs one type of car for lumber shippers of the northwest, another for the automobile manufacturer and other type cars for other shippers. Yearly changes in automobile designs mean changes in box cars, Mr. Jeffers said.

The same is true of locomotives, the railroad executive continued. One railroad needs one type, depending on geographical location and other factors, while another road needs different type engines.

Mr. Jeffers recalled the World War period when the government built engines, distributing them among the various railroads.

"These engines," he commented, "were helpful, but the ones we got were not the type we would have built."

American Stores Dividend

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Directors of American Stores Co. declared a dividend of 25 cents oon common stock, first ordered since October, 1937, when a similar amount was paid. The dividend is payable July 28 to stockholders of record July 15. Company operates a chain of food stores throughout the East and South Atlantic states.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	2	60½	60½	60½	Jul 7
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	Jun 28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam+Mill Mfg	1	22	22	22	Jul 1
27½	19½	Address-g (1.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 5
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	49¾	49½	49½	Jul 7
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap		¾	¾	¾	Jul 3
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.80g)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4	2⅛	Alleghany Corp	13	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	Alleg pf xw	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 3
14½	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 7
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	5½	5½	5½	Jul 3
10	8	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10½	Jul 6
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
71½	68¼	Allen Industries	2	7⅛	7⅛	7½	Jun 30
193	131½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	161	161	161	Jul 7
12½	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun 26
13⅝	9½	Allied Mills (¾g)	3	12	12	12	Jul 7
11⅜	9	Allied Stores	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Jul 7
40⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	2	33	33	33	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (.20g)	1	15¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 7
23⅜	11	Amal Leather	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 3
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Pe (2)	2	63	63	63	Jul 6
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	18	18	18	Jul 5
32	16¾	Am Airlines	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11½	Jul 7
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4¼	4¾	4¾	Jul 7
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	6	36½	36½	36½	Jul 7
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	95½	95½	95½	Jul 7
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Jul 5
35	17⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	20	19⅝	19⅝	Jul 7
55	32	Am Car pf	2	34	34	34	Jul 6
24½	13½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	126	126	126	+1½
83¾	54	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 26
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8½	8½	8½	Jul 7
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 1
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun 14
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13⅜	13¾	13⅞	Jul 7
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Jul 7
5¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jul 7
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 5
31¼	27⅛	Am Hide & Lea	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 6
35½	25¾	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun 30
51⅛	41¾	Am Home P(2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	Jul 7
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 7
30⅜	14¾	Am Locomotive	6	16½	16½	16⅝	Jul 7
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	45¾	45¾	45⅝	Jul 7
13¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	12⅝	12¾	12¼	Jul 7
4½	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (1g)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6% pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	3	4	3⅞	4	
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	− ¾
44¾	26	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	31½	31½	31½	−1
16⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	9	13⅜	13	13¼	Jul 7
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
15⅜	11¼	Am Sat R (1.20)	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	Jul 7
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 3
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅛
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	Jul 7
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
13⅞	8¼	Am Stores (1¼g)	1	12	12	12	− ⅛
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 7
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun 29
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun 29
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	2	161¼	161¼	161¼	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	82	81¾	82	Jul 7
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	2	83¾	83¾	83¾	− ⅛
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	151½	151½	Jul 7
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 7
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun 20
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	Jul 7
43½	28¾	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	Jul 5
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 7
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	11	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jun 28
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	9	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	− ⅜
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	2	9	9	9	Jun 29
2½	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	26	26	26	Jul 7
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 6
6¼	3¾	Armour Ill	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	36¼	35½	35½	Jun 29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	3	36¼	35½	35½	Jul 7
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	2	10⅜	10	10	Jun 29
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	4	7⅛	7	7	− ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	Jul 6
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jun 27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun 23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jul 1
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	9	25¾	25¾	25¾	− ¼
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 6
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 6
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun 30
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
23⅛	18½	Atl Refining (1)	10	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	Jul 7
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jul 7
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	8	8	8	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	45⅝	45½	45⅝	Jul 5
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	52	52	52	
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 3
4⅝	1¾	Auburn Auto	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ¼
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Jul 7
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	78	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	2	4½	4½	4½	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	6	6	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 7
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13	6	Barker Bros	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 5
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	22	21¼	22	+ ¼
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23	23	23	Jul 7
102½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 5
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun 28
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8	8	8	Jul 7
73⅝	70	BelgNRpt(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y 18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	2	22¾	22½	22½	
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20	20	20	
54¾	48⅜	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54	53¾	54	Jul 7
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Jul 7
80	50¼	Beth Steel	9	52¼	51¾	52¼	
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17	17	17	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	− ⅞
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19	19	19	Jul 3
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 6
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 7
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	36	21⅜	20¾	20¾	Jul 7
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(⅝g)	2	20	19¾	19¾	Jun 30
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20	19⅝	20	Jul 6
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	8	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	5	22	21½	21½	− ½
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun 20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	5	26	26	26	+ ½
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	2	10	10	10	Jul 6
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38½	38½	38½	Jul 1
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.60)	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1⅛	1¼	1¼	Jun 30
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 7
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
24⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un G(¼g)	19	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	+ 1⅛
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	35	35	35	Jul 6
15¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	14	14	14	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 7
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	3½	3½	3½	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 6
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	7	14⅞	14½	14½	Jul 7
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 7
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅜	1⅞	1¼	Jul 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	3	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun 30
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 7
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun 30

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 7
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 7
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅞	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Jul 7
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	15	17½	17½	17¾	Jul 7
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun 29
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 30
20½	13⅞	Carpent Stl (.55g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 7
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 7
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	73	73	73	Jul 3
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	2	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
107½	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	− ½
24⅞	13⅜	Celanese Corp	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
19½	10	Celotex Corp	1	11	11	11	Jul 7
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3	3	3	Jul 6
9½	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 6
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 5
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(2g)	3	37¾	37½	37¾	
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	2	7¼	7	7	Jul 7
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	4	17⅞	17½	17½	Jun 30
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 30
40¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	4	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅜
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	94½	94	94	Jul 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 6
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	1⅞	2	Jul 6
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 28
1	⅜	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	
3⅝	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 6
91	74½	Chi G&E pf A(6)	1	84	84	84	+ ½
15⅝	7¼	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 7
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jun 29
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	2	88	87½	87½	Jun 30
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	2	44	43⅞	43⅞	− ⅛
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	Jul 6
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	50	50	50	
110½	106	Comi Tcvpf(4¾)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 21
13¾	9⅛	Comi Solvents	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅜	1¼	Com'th & South	51	1¾	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
65	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	2	63¾	63⅜	63¾	+ ⅝
30	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	29	29	30	30	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	6	5½	5½	Jun 29
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (⅜g)	3	22½	22½	22½	Jul 6
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	2	19	19	19	Jul 7
87⅞	53⅜	Consol Cig (3¾g)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jul 1
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	10	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	6	106½	106⅜	106⅜	Jul 7
21¾	11¼	Consol Film Ind	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 7
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	3	10	9½	9½	Jul 7
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 30
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	9	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 1
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2	2	2	
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 7
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	8	99½	98¾	99½	Jul 7
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	9	9½	9¼	9½	Jul 7
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 7
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jul 5
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	6	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Jul 7
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝	Jul 6
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 7
36⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35	35	35	
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	9	2⅛	2	2	Jul 7
31½	20½	Cont Oil D (½g)	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅜
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun 28
66⅝	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	3	60¾	60⅜	60¾	
176⅜	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	173	173	173	Jun 27
3¾	3½	Coty Inc (new)	2	3½	3½	3½	
2	1⅜	Coty Internat	7	1¾	1⅜	1¾	+ ¼
38	19½	Crane Co	2	19¾	19½	19½	− ¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 7
31¾	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	2	30¼	30⅛	30¼	Jul 7
11⅞	7½	Crosley Corp	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 1
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ¼
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	M'y 23
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	31½	31½	31½	− ½
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¾g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 6
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	− ¼
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	1	64	64	64	Jul 7
5	3	Cuban-Am Sug	2	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	Cudahy Pack	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 7
6¼	3⅞	Curtis Publish	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
48	38	Curtis P pf (4¾k)	6	47	46⅜	47	Jul 7
7½	4½	Curtiss-Wright	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
28⅛	19¼	CurtissWA (½g)	2	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
24½	13⅜	Cutler-Hammer	9	14¾	14½	14½	Jul 7

D

7	4⅜	Davega St (.15g)	2	5	5	5	Jun 29
17½	16	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 22
8⅞	4⅜	Davison Chem	1	5	5	5	Jul 7
24	15¾	Deere & Co	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
27	23	Deere pf (1.40)	2	27	27	27	
16⅜	11¼	Deisel WG (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
25¼	12½	Del & Hudson	2	15	15	15	Jul 7
8¼	4	Del Lack & West	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Ju 7
1½	⅝	Den&Rio GW pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 26
123½	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	1	118	118	118	Jul 6
34⅛	28	Dia Match (1½)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅛
44	39	Diam M pf (1½)	3	43½	43½	43½	Jul 5
9⅜	5¼	Diam T Motor	3	5½	5½	5½	Jul 7
20½	15½	Dist C-Seag (1g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 7
87	79¾	Dist-C pf ww (5)	2	82	82	82	Jul 5
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	1	10	10	10	Jul 7
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
33⅞	30⅛	Dome Mines (2)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
78⅜	56	Douglas Aircraft	1	67	66½	66½	− ½
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	1	118	118	118	
11¾	6	Dresser Mfg	1	7	6¾	6¾	Jun 29

Commerce and Finance

Retail Sales Well Above 1938, Demand for Sports, Summer Goods

Business and Industry

Picture Concerns' Earnings Show A Substantial Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Leading motion picture concerns have been reporting substantial earnings and paying sizeable dividends over the last 12 months, in contrast to the indifferent profits and sharply curtailed dividend payments of many other industries, according to a survey by Standard Statistics.

This fact, continues the report, has been obscured by the news concerning anti-trust actions brought by the Department of Justice, the threat of competition from the World's Fairs for the consumer's amusement dollar, and publicity given the withdrawal of American companies from Germany and Italy.

Improvement Expected

Business and profits may fall off a bit this month and next but despite this factor and the probable mildly adverse effect of the World's Fairs on theater attendance, indications point to moderate betterment as compared with the badly depressed summer months of 1938.

The better-than-average record of the film makers has been achieved in spite of rising labor costs, which have increased production, distribution, and exhibition expenses.

Costs More Controlled

Prospects for the second half of 1939 are mildly encouraging. Costs are being well controlled and attendance, as well as revenues, is expected to expand more than seasonally after August 15 in line with a probable modest revival of general business activity and consumer buying power in the fall months. Thus, a moderate year-to-year increase in aggregate operating profits of the industry is probable. However, the anti-trust litigation undoubtedly will prove costly, while uncertainties involving the probable amount of government regulation the industry will be forced to contend with in the future are serving to dampen optimism.

The Neely anti-block-booking bill, soon to be considered by the Senate, is unlikely to pass the House of Representatives and become law during the present session of Congress. The uncertainties emphasized by these developments will continue to dominate the outlook for motion picture companies at least until there is definite evidence of a fall upturn in profits.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wilder Savings Bank	July 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Sales at Retail 6 to 10 P. C. Above the Like Week of 1938

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Fourth-of-July holiday cut sharply into retail business this week although the drop lined up closely with seasonal expectations, Dun & Bradstreet said in their weekly trade survey.

"While retail stores noted a decline in volume," the review said, "amusement enterprises, garages, hotels, and transportation facilities in some cases reported the largest receipts in recent years.

"The highlight of retail buying continued to be sportswear and vacation accessories.

"For the country as a whole, the average increase in retail trade over a year ago was estimated at between 6 and 10 per cent."

The survey noted that from now on comparisons will be made against the rapidly rising level of activity in the last half of 1938.

"The Middle West continued to score the broadest advances; although floods reduced buying sharply in some Kentucky districts, the average for the whole region was still 9 to 15 per cent higher than in the same week last year," the survey said.

"Merchants in New England profited from a heavy influx of tourists and sales were reported 5 to 8 per cent larger than a year ago.

"In the East, visitors to the World's Fair were aiding retail totals but an additional day's holiday in several stores this year held the gain over 1938 to within 4 to 10 per cent.

"The improvement in the South ranged up to 20 per cent for some cities, although the average for all was up no more than 8 per cent. In the Southwest gains fell between 2 and 9 per cent.

"Northwest trade held to its advance of 5 to 10 per cent, as city buying slowed while country stores reported the best totals for any week this year. Although results were still irregular, some improvement in trade was apparent in most cities on the Pacific Coast, and sales were estimated at between 4 and 7 per cent larger than a year ago.

"For the wholesale merchants this week was the turning point between summer and fall. A sampling of buyer sentiment revealed that the majority looked for the sales improvement over 1938 to continue, and were planning budgets 5 to 10 per cent larger than a year ago."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Walter Nash, the New Zealand Finance Minister, arrived in this country a few weeks ago, on a mission intended to explore the ground for the refunding of a New Zealand £17,000,000 loan, which falls due on January 1 next year, and also to improve the volume of trade between Great Britain and the Dominion.

It cannot be said that Mr. Nash has achieved any conspicuous success. It is doubtful, indeed, if the conditions for success ever existed. The loan which is due next year carries 3½ per cent interest, but New Zealand's credit is now on a 5 per cent basis. Even a "short," designed to appeal to the money market rather than the general investor, would cost the Dominion dear.

New Zealand's finances have been sadly weakened by the economic policies of the Savage government. Three years ago, her sterling reserves totalled about £50,000,000; today the figure is about £13,000,000, and even that total is seasonably inflated by exports recorded in the early months of this year—the normal busy season. New Zealand's total sterling debt costs approximately £10,000,000 per annum, so it is clear that cash repayment of the £17,000,000 loan is completely ruled out. Indeed, it is probable that the Dominion will wind up this year with a sterling deficiency.

From the bondholder's point of view, Mr. Nash has followed the best line by imposing limitation of imports and control of external payments. Whether a further depreciation of the exchange would not have been a preferable method of achieving the same objective is at least arguable. But certainly, in present circumstances it ill-becomes British critics of the New Zealand economy to howl with anger at exchange control, in which the bondholder's only hope lies. And the sharp words addressed to New Zealand by the Federation of British Industries are hardly justified, either economically nor constitutionally.

As if these were not problems enough, Mr. Nash is reported to have asked for further assistance, including £6,000,000 toward the Dominion's £9,000,000 defense program, and £10,000,000 toward the development of secondary industries. If we can make funds available to Turkey, Rumania and Poland for defense, New Zealand can hardly be denied her £6,000,000. But she stands little chance of the further sum of £10,000,000 for industrial development, which could only have the effect of bolstering up her artificial industrial economy, maintaining unduly high money incomes in New Zealand, and reducing her imports from this country.

"Muddling Through"

It is part of the British genius to stumble on the right solutions to its problems. Perhaps this is an exaggerated statement to apply to the British Overseas Airways Corporation, which is to be created to merge the two "chosen instruments" of the Government's civil aviation policy—Imperial Airways and British Airways. The former company was created in 1924, and it has always preserved the external attributes of private capitalism, including substantially overvalued shares over much of the period. But its existence was wholly dependent upon Government subsidies, and as its activities have grown the subsidies have grown, too. The expectation which was once entertained that British civil aviation would be able to pay its own way within a limited period is no longer entertained.

The new Corporation will have capital stock guaranteed as to principal and interest by the British Treasury, up to a maximum of £10,000,000. This figure is substantially in excess of the effective capitals of the two constituents, which can be roughly put at £3,250,000.

Moreover, the maximum subsidy payable in any year will be raised from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000, though it should be noted that the former figure, even including payments under the Empire Air Mail scheme, has never been approached. Clearly, the Corporation will not be stinted for funds, and since its next step is to establish regular North Atlantic services, a good deal of money will be required.

What is perhaps less certain, however, is the ability of the Corporation, under its proposed constitution, to strike out with real initiative. At many points, the Air Minister will have control of the Corporation. The appointment of its board, powers to control new services, and powers to determine the size of grants (here, of course, the Treasury will also have a hand)—on all these questions the Corporation will have no sort of effective autonomy.

The large-scale expenditure of public funds on air services which are governed by the needs of Imperial prestige rather than a strict economic calculus naturally invites a corresponding degree of public control over the Corporation's activities. But there is a risk that the dead departmental hand may check its progress, and too little opportunity, it would seem, is afforded for the prompt ventilation of problems which cannot be settled satisfactorily between the Corporation and the Air Ministry.

Exchanges Discussed

At the moment, important discussions are proceeding between representatives of the London and provincial stock exchanges. For many years, London adopted a lofty attitude toward the provincial broking organizations, while the provinces regarded Throgmorton Street with unfriendly suspicion. Within the past few months, a remarkable change of attitude, initiated largely from London, has developed.

In some respects, London is now on the defensive. It has lost a considerable amount of business through the development of direct dealings between buyer and seller. Some of this business is in short-dated bonds, dealt in at finely shaded prices between brokers and finance houses.

Another important source of loss to the London jobbers is represented by the development of provincial "shunting" organizations, which act, not so much as jobbers in the orthodox sense, as clearing houses which specialize in "marrying" buying and selling orders placed by brokers in the provinces, and thus divert a good deal of business from London.

But the fact that London is now on the defensive does not explain the fact that preliminary discussions are already in progress. Credit for that achievement is due to the Stock Exchange Committee, and in particular to its chairman.

Agreement between the London Stock Exchange and the various provincial stock exchanges and broking organizations will not be easy to reach. London sets a higher standard of professional practice, and exercises stricter supervision over new issues and agents' commissions. In the last resort, the London market is available for the provincial dealer who wishes to hedge an unfortunate bargain, or to keep his book level.

The London Stock Exchange has been opposed, on balance, to the issue of a charter which would regulate the national industry of stockbroking, largely on the ground that its traditional independence as a private security dealing club would be infringed. But its leaders at least recognize the growing necessity for some nation-wide control of broking business.

One has to look ahead a long way before a definitive agreement is likely to emerge from the discussions. Local interests may well demand a kind of federated control, with a large degree of local autonomy. But if the present discussions fail to produce positive results, it will not be for the want of good will, of which, only a few months ago, there were few tangible signs.

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Chile May Revive Bill Detrimental To Foreign Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has reported favorably on the revival of a five year old bill reforming the banking law to the detriment of foreign banks.

The proposed reforms stipulate that national banks must possess at least 75 per cent of their capital subscribed by Chileans or foreigners with five years' domicile and that branches of foreign banks must maintain liquid reserves to the extent of 50 per cent of their deposits and liabilities. The percentage will be only 25 per cent for national banks.

Foreign branches in Chile include the National City Bank of New York, the Bank of London & South American (British) and German, French and Italian institutions. Chilean sources predicted that some of these banks would withdraw if the bill were approved.

Bill Proposed Before

The law was originally proposed during the Radical regime of former President Juan Esteban Montero, who was deposed by a socialist revolution in June 1932. The Radical Party contains a large number of nationalist-minded members.

A State monopoly of insurance was demanded among the resolutions passed at the Convention of the Radical party, which is today the main prop of the Popular Front government. President Pedro Aguirre, who is a member of the party, addressed the convention, which met at La Serena.

Other resolutions called for a State comercial bank and sterner penalties for income tax evaders. Delegates attacked teaching methods in foreign colleges and schools, described as "anti-national and illegal," but no action will be taken until a special committee has reported.

The Convention's resolutions coincided with professionals' and retailers' unions protesting against the admission of "large numbers of Jews" whose competition is feared. The Government has been asked and, through the Foreign Ministry, has promised to direct Jewish imigrants to southern farm lands.

Protest Czech Factory

Representatives of 20,000 workers in the national leather and tannery trades protested against the proposed establishment of a Czechoslovakian synthetic leather factory at Peñaflor, near Santiago. Preparatory work has already begun on the machinery imported for the new industry, promoted by the Bata concern. The enterprise, it is stated, is based on refugee capital and labor.

The protesting Chilean workers, in a memorial to the Government, asked for a technical committee to report before the factory was definitely installed. As establishment appears too far advanced to be completely checked, it is suggested that a compromise may be reached by the Czech factory specializing in non-competitive lines of national manufacture.

In Argentina, seven Deputies have launched a project authorizing the Government to take over the telephone system as concessions expire. The bill allows for the Government to contract with the existing companies and expropriate when necessary.

Another bill before the Argentine Chamber would prohibit the publication of all non-Spanish newspapers and periodicals. The Government would grant permission to those newspapers developed along lines of "reciprocal culture" but the Spanish language would be forced on those for whom it was "deemed convenient by the Government."

Bank Clearings Off In Week of July 5

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings based on returns from 22 leading cities in the United States during the week ended July 5 were colored by the Fourth of July holiday and Saturday bank closings in some cities, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,060,748,000 was .5 of 1 per cent below $5,087,520,000 in the similar five-day week last year but $253,941,000 above the preceding week.

Turnover at New York of $3,207,658,000 dropped 2.5 per cent below $3,289,607,000 last year in the fifth consecutive year-to-year decline. Total at outside cities of $1,853,090,000 was 3 per cent ahead of $1,797,913,000 in the like 1938 week.

Five of the outside centers reported smaller clearings than last year; prominent gainers included: Atlanta 31.3 per cent, Louisville 20.7, Detroit 20.6, St. Louis 14.3, Portland, Ore., 11.1, Cleveland 9.2.

Chicago clearings of $265,000,000 were 3.1 per cent less than $273,600,000 in 1938.

RFC Loan Extended To Budd Mfg. Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company announced it has obtained a $6,000,000 five-year loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $2,300,000 for liquidating loans and the remainder as additional working capital.

The RFC has sold 50 per cent participation in the loan to the Philadelphia Reserve and four other banks in Philadelphia.

Banks See Small Value in Bill Regulating Corporate Trustees

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At long last it looks as though the Barkley bill (alias the Cole bill), for regulation of corporate trustees under bond indentures, will soon become a law.

The Barkley bill passed the Senate this Spring. The more liberal Cole bill has been reported favorably to the House. The SEC says it is satisfied with the Cole bill, and the House will probably pass it as an Administration measure. The dope is that the Senate conferees will accept substantially the House bill.

The thing has been in the mill now for three years. It started with a section of the SEC protective committee reports, which exposed abuses by corporate trustees. These are supposed to watch out for bondholders' interest on indentures, and sometimes didn't. SEC Commissioner Douglas said they fell far short, that "trustees should be trustees." The joker was that corporate trustee fees are far too small to permit the banks to live up to the ideal trust standards expected by the SEC.

First Draft Too Idealistic

The first Barkley-Lea bill for purification of the corporate trustee business was introduced in 1937, for the SEC. First SEC draft was impossibly idealistic, and the trust people went down to Washington, sat with the Commission, and proved it was so.

Among other things this first draft would have imposed on a corporate trustee the same responsibility to the bond-holder for the good conduct of the borrowing corporation as a testamentary trustee has, though the latter has complete control over his portfolio. Also it would have prohibited corporate trustee banks from having any senior officer a director of the borrowing corporation (thus preventing collusion) but forced them to have a junior officer on the board. Thus they would have been given responsibility without authority.

The bill was pushed only half-heartedly in 1937 and 1938. It never came to hearings in the House. Institutional investors gave it lukewarm endorsement but public interest was (and still is) virtually nil. The commercial banks and the investment banks both opposed it.

Real fireworks began this Spring. Retiring SEC Chairman William Douglas was determined this time to put it through. And the first determined opposition developed—surprisingly, not from the banks doing a trustee business but from the investment bankers who originate and distribute new issues.

Opposed to Indenture Powers

Nub of their opposition was that the SEC was given too much discretionary power over indenture terms. The bill would let it take a hand in the making of every indenture. This exceeded the principle of the Securities Act of 1933, which was merely that of full disclosure. This SEC power, it was shown, would seriously jam the works, forcing underwriters and borrowers to gamble on the chance that ill-informed or impractical SEC under-officials would not veto some indenture clause and make the underwriters miss a maturity or a market.

The Senate Committee in effect ignored this criticism and voted the bill out virtually unchanged by a 9 to 6 vote, and the Senate passed the bill. It went to Representative Clarence Lea's House Committee, preoccupied with railroads, and was turned over to a sub-committee under Representative William Cole of Maryland. After hearings, in which the same criticism was again registered, the Committee threw away the Barkley bill and wrote the Cole bill, just reported to the House.

The investment bankers' position on the bill was much more clearcut than the trust bankers' They hammered on one thing till they got it, namely that the SEC should not have discretion to dictate indenture changes. In the end the bill was so changed that this discretion was cut out and instead certain standards were inserted.

Commercial Banks' Position

The Commission cannot put in and take out clauses. It can't issue a stop order simply because its wishes are disregarded. It can issue a stop order only if the indenture fails to conform to certain standards. For example the SEC cannot say that the collateral must always be 125 per cent of the bond, or 200 per cent. It can only insist that the indenture must conform to the law by carrying some stipulation on this point.

The commercial bankers' position was much less definite. Gregory Page, chairman of the committee on mortgage trusteeships of the trust division of the American Bankers' Association, told the House Committee that his Committee was divided 9 to 5 in favor of the bill before final liberalization. On the other hand Robert Hanes, ABA vice-president and John Hanes' older brother, opposed the bill. So did bankers from all over, particularly Chicago and Pittsburgh.

A San Francisco banker charged that the New York banks were the only ones which had not opposed the earlier bill. These banks do perhaps 90 per cent of the total corporate trust business, though a smaller proportion of the total number of issues, because those handled out of town average smaller. The presumption was that the limitations on conflicting interest between corporate borrower and indenture trustee would affect the New York banks less than it would affect bankers in smaller cities, and therefore drive some business in to New York.

Reason for Division

Principal reason why the bankers were divided was because the bill will affect them differently. Pittsburgh banks will be particularly hard hit because of the close tie-up between Union Trust, Mellon National, Koppers, Aluminum Corporation, and other Mellon interests.

A good deal of this difficulty has been taken care of in the final liberalized version. Not only have such relations been defined, but the SEC has been cut back in its power to ban underwriters on utility issues for conflicting or alleged conflicting interest as it has been doing under the Utility Act of 1935.

Even banks in the same locality were affected differently by different drafts. For off-the-record reasons the recent huge North American offering was indentured as though the earlier Barkley bill had been in effect. In consequence only one New York bank, the Central Hanover, could qualify as corporate trustee.

The general feeling of practically everybody concerned now is that the bill is unnecessary, but that since the Administration insists, the present Cole bill is the best that can be hoped for. The only interest in, or pressure for the bill has come from the SEC. The Federal Reserve Board in a curious memorandum gave numerous reasons against it, then ended by favoring it. The FDIC favored it.

Share-the-Profits Plan Rejuvenates Dry Goods Retailers' Business in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rejuvenation of a declining business resulted when the Dry Goods Retailers, Inc., operating 15 Ruby Lane dry goods shops in the metropolitan area here, adopted a share-the-profits plan in May.

The management set up a quota which, it said, barely covers the fixed expenses of the organization. A commission of 5 per cent is pooled on all business in excess of that figure and is returned to the workers every month.

May, the first month of operation of the scheme, showed "a substantial increase over last year's business for that month in 13 out of 15 stores," while June chalked up "an even greater increase over both its last year's figure and that for May of this year." Accordingly, about $200 for May and $400 for June was turned back to the 60 persons on the pay roll of the firm, it was announced, since the commission is equally divided between the employees, without respect to position, each receiving about $3.25 as their part of the melon for May and $6.75 for June.

J. Goodman, speaking for the Dry Goods Retailers, said that although general business conditions had increased since the scheme was started, he believed the major part of the rise in his company's business was attributable to the operation of the plan. Meanwhile, it had helped the morale of the workers, he added.

Cotton Futures Trade Off in June

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported June trading in futures contracts on the nation's three organized Cotton exchanges totaled 3,290,150 bales of cotton. This figure compared with 3,357,750 bales traded during May and 4,694,950 during June, 1938.

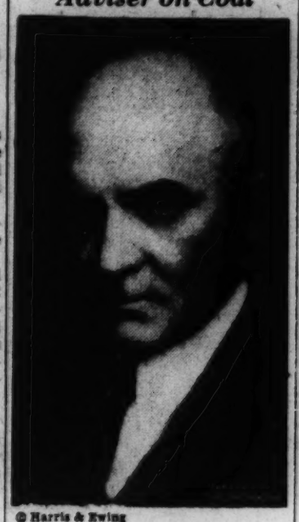
A total of 2,851,600 bales was traded on the New York Exchange, 436,850 on the New Orleans exchange, and 1,700 on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The CEA reported the net increase in prices on the New York Exchange was from 27 to 35 points from May 31 to June 30 with the July future closing at 9.30 cents on June 30.

Corn Loans, $129,657,212

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that loans totaling $129,657,212 were made on 227,716,928 bushels under the 1938-39 corn loan program.

Adviser on Coal



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Percy Tetlow

Appointed Technical Adviser of the new Bituminous Coal Division recently placed under the Department of the Interior by President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan.

R. R. Young Upholds Competitive Bids On Security Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a letter addressed to Philip J. Watson, Jr., Chairman and President of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, Mo., Robert R. Young, Chairman of the Allegheny Corp., took issue with the position recently announced by Harold Stanley, President of Morgan Stanley & Co., on the question of competitive bidding for a proposed $7,000,000 bond issue of the terminal association.

It is reported that Mr. Stanley, in a letter addressed to Mr. Watson, has said his company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., were ready to quit further negotiations should the bond issue be thrown open to competitive bidding.

In his letter, Mr. Young asserted that the principles at stake in the controversy over competitive bidding affected the financial life of private business in this country. Referring to a statement by Mr. Stanley that a considerable amount of preliminary work had been necessary in preparing the bond issue, Mr. Young said the "amount of work done by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., to date on the financing under discussion does not justify a nominal fee for services rendered."

He asserted that he had knowledge that several of the experienced officers of the railroads which guarantee the terminal bonds "would have been glad to do at no expense the work that Mr. Stanley claims to have done over 'some months.'"

"Mr. Stanley fails to state why competitive sales 'do not operate in the best interests of the borrower or the investors.'" Mr Young wrote.

"But most important of all the statements in Mr. Stanley's letter is that of his last paragraph, that his group is 'prepared to withdraw from further negotiations if that relieves your board or committee of any embarrassment.' And here is my major question of all: Why should the board or committee be embarrassed in any circumstance? No man is ever embarrassed in doing what is right."

Steel Producers See Losses From 'Competition Orgy'

CLEVELAND (AP)—The magazine Steel says producers are figuring up sizeable losses from the recent "orgy of competition"—as it is referred to in the steel industry.

Estimates of price concessions range all the way from "a very conservative" $13,200,000 on 1,900,000 tons of hot and cold rolled sheets and strip to $50,000,000 on 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons of flat rolled material, the magazine said.

Sold Below Costs

One source, selling largely to the automotive industry, estimates that no less than 900,000 tons of cold rolled sheets and 1,000,000 tons of hot rolled were sold during the relatively short period of the sales drive. Cold rolled sheets generally were cut $8 a ton, and hot rolled $6 a ton, with greater concessions on a considerable portion of the tonnage, the trade publication continued.

The larger estimate includes galvanized sheets which were sold freely at a concession of $10 a ton, and in some instances as much as $13. Plates, bars and shapes also were affected to some extent.

The incident is referred to as "a perfect example" of how anxious mills are to stimulate business and book orders, unmindful of cost.

The nominal base price for the sheets as quoted today is back up to $61 a ton. Yet one producer says that in order to hold his trade it was necessary for him to book full-finished sheets at $50, base, or $12.50 a ton below cost.

Losses Are Heavy

E. J. Kulas, President of the Otis Steel Co., Cleveland, commenting on the situation, said: "It has cost them (the steel industry) in losses, for the privilege of doing business during the last nine years, over $88,000,000.

"At the same time they spent $1,157,000,000 for new construction of one sort or another for the purpose largely of improving quality, reducing costs, and giving better service to the customer. With this astounding investment it seems to be short-sighted not to take advantage of the improved facilities and not make at least a small return on the investment."

ATLANTA, GA.
Advance Showing of New Fur-Trimmed Winter Coats

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida
Where Satisfaction Is a Certainty
ROGERS
QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

ATLANTA, GA.
Piedmont Laundry
Quality Work
Telephone WALNUT 7651
and our courteous representative will call
Laundry Rug Cleaning Dry Cleaning Draperies

ATLANTA, GA.
Monitor Readers!
We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips
A&P FOOD STORES

ATLANTA, GA.
Watch for them Everyday!
DAVISON'S
July Firecracker Sales
DAVISON-PAXON CO.

ATLANTA, GA.
BARBIZON
The Perfect Lingerie
Every woman's dream is to have a lingerie wardrobe of Barbizon. (It's an economical luxury, they wear longer, fit better, and are better)
Priced from 1.98 to 5.98
Exclusive with
RICH'S

At Good Grocers All Over Town
LEE BAKING COMPANY . . . ATLANTA, GA.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corn Outlook So Good, Quota Vote May Be Asked

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—With corn shooting up almost ¼ inch an hour by actual measurement in some fields, its dark green leaves evidencing rich nourishment and plentiful moisture coursing through the stalks, grain men today began to wonder what a bumper crop this fall, if produced, would do to the present complicated balance of supply and demand.

Although corn is far from harvest, having yet to pass through the hot days of the next two months, it is off to its best start in years. Private crop experts said the condition on July 1 was about 10 per cent better than normal. This is the situation in face of a record carryover and the lowest prices for July in six years.

May Ask Quota Vote

The prospect of a big yield despite the smallest planted acreage in 40 years, with the largest portion of the crop in hybrid seed on record, together with the fact that approximately one-tenth of a normal crop is in storage under loans, suggested to some grain dealers the possibility that farmers may be asked to vote to limit their marketing allowances. Extension of loans on 257,000,000 bushels and offering of new loans on 1939 corn also are in prospect together with the possibility of a further reduction in 1940 acreage.

The Farm Law provides that if by August 15 the prospective crop plus estimated carryover exceeds 110 per cent of normal supply, a marketing quota system could be asked. Last season, the 110 per cent of normal supply was considered equal to 2,913,000,000 bushels and a quota referendum was avoided.

Recent private estimates indicated a crop of 2,560,000,000 bushels may be harvested this year while indicated carryover October 1 is near half a billion bushels, half of which is under loan. Carryover October 1, 1938, was 363,000,000 bushels.

Breeding More Hogs

This year, however, the farm belt has a much larger hog population and is practicing increased feeding operations with other types of livestock. Grain men believe this may have some effect on both the carryover and the amount of corn considered to be "normal supply." On the other hand, exports this season are smaller than a year ago.

Marketing quota could be put into effect in the commercial corn growing area if two-thirds of the eligible producers approve. Both co-operators and non-co-operators with the Government program would be required to withhold their share of the surplus on farms or be penalized for the excess marketed or fed prior to its release.

Corn prices were steadied this week by announcement of the extension of the loans which expire next month. Before the start of trading today they were unchanged to 1 cent a bushel lower than a week ago.

Hedging of new wheat and good harvest weather and spring crop conditions both sides the Canadian border were too much for the wheat market and prices lost 3 to 3⅜ cents. Oats declined 1⅛ to 1½ and rye 1 to 1½.

Copper Price Rises; Now 10¼c a Pound

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The price of copper for delivery in the United States was boosted ¼ of a cent a pound July 7 to 10¼ cents on the heaviest wave of buying in a year.

Domestic users were reported to be replenishing rundown stocks as a precaution against paying higher prices. For months buying had been on a hand-to-mouth basis while users worked off inventories, waited for business improvement and tested out prices.

Most producers had been quoting 10 cents since early May.

Nearly 75,000 tons were reported to have been sold through July 6 on the domestic buying movement which started last Friday. Large foreign orders, including a 21,000-ton purchase by France, appeared to have started the rush of domestic users to cover forward needs. Armament needs have helped lift foreign consumption to record levels.

Leading sellers upped the price yesterday in two steps, each ⅛ of a cent.

Lehman Corp. Shows Drop In June Net Asset Value

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corp., the first big investing company to disclose its June 30 condition, reported a net asset value of $29.79 a share of capital stock compared with $29.73 on March 31 and $30.72 on June 30, 1938.

Security holdings of the $68,000,000 concern showed no marked changes from the previous quarter.

Cash on hand increased about $2,000,000 and holdings of U. S. Government securities rose to $13,500,000 from $9,100,000.

Chain Drug Sales Off More Than Independents' Sales

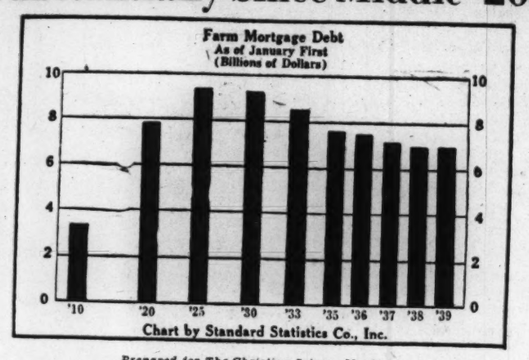
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said aggregate dollar sales by chain drug stores decreased 4 per cent from 1937 to 1938 while sales by independents decreased 3 per cent.

Its conclusion was based on a survey of stores in 27 states.

Cotton Seat Off $1,500

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange announced today the sale of a membership in the exchange at $6,000, down $1,500 from the previous transaction to the lowest price recorded since 1906.

Total Farm Mortgage Debt Cut Substantially Since Middle '20s



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Total farm mortgage debt was at a peak of more than $9,000,000,000 in the period between the post-war depression of 1920-21 and the start of the 1929 depression. As may be noted on the chart, the total has been materially cut in recent years and now stands somewhere around $7,000,000,000.

Most Livestock Prices Advance During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although the normal movement of livestock into trade channels was affected to some extent by the holiday Tuesday, price trend favored the producing and selling side. All grades and weights of fed steers sold actively and closed strong to 25c higher than late last week. Hogs advanced mildly early in the week but lost most of the betterment, while spring lambs closed strong to 15c higher. Top steers made $11.35, hogs sold up to $7.60 and native spring lambs reached $10.50 at Chicago.

While all steers and yearlings moved freely at slightly higher prices, there was a trace of slowness on medium weight and heavy steers at times. However, buyers were unable to hammer prices on these successfully and the general market on fed steers and yearlings of all representative weights and grades closed strong to 25c higher.

Other killing classes also sold actively at slightly higher levels, heifers closing strong to 25c higher, with bulls and cows 10-15c up.

Hogs worked a little higher Monday and more than held that position on the mid-week session. At that time a top of $7.60 was paid sparingly, against $7.40 late last week. The gain was practically wiped out in a 10-25c lower trade. Top dropped to $7.45, only 5c over last Friday's peak, while most good and choice 180-240-pound consignments turned at $7.15-$7.40.

Butchers scaling 240-300 pounds finished at $6.25-$7.10 with 300-360 pounds at $5.75-$6.35. Price movement at outside points was comparable in most respects to that which prevailed at Chicago.

Spring lambs gathered strength as the week progressed and closed strong to 15c higher, having sold up to $10.50 at Chicago. Clipped California springers cashed at $9.75 while medium to good Idahos stopped at $9.35. Several loads of Texas wethers brought $3.85-$4.

New Kansas Power $26,500,000 Issue

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Kansas Power & Light Company of Topeka, Kans., filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $26,500,000 first mortgage bonds, due in 1969.

The interest rate of the bonds, the offering price to the public and underwriters will be given in an amendment to the statement.

Proceeds from sale of the issue, together with $3,500,000 to be obtained from bank loans, will be used to redeem on Sept. 1, $28,440,000 of 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1965. The bonds will be redeemed at 108 per cent. Balance of the proceeds will be applied to other corporate purposes.

The company is a subsidiary of North American Company, a registered public utility holding company.

U. S. Interests Would Sell Control of Mexican Road

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The American-controlled Northwestern Railway of Mexico has suggested that the Government take over operation of its line because of low revenues and increasing demands of employees for higher wages.

The company was said to have mentioned 2,500,000 pesos ($500,000) as indemnification for the lines, which operate between Chihuahua and Ciudad Juarez, opposite El Paso, Texas.

Hearst Net Off Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., and subsidiaries reported for 1938 net income of $192,193, equal to 10 cents a share on the Class A stock, compared with net income of $5,746,209, or $2.98 a share on the Class A in 1937. The year-end balance sheet showed cash of $1,713,734 against $1,631,959 a year before. Total assets were listed as $118,980,364 compared with $128,021,266 at the finish of 1937.

Seversky Plans Financing

NEW YORK—Seversky Aircraft Corporation has made known plans for obtaining new working capital through the sale of 28,000 shares of convertible first preferred stock, series A, with the filing of a registration statement covering the issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Registration also covers common stock to be reserved against conversion of the preferred shares. No underwriter has been named at this time. Unfilled orders on the books of the corporation aggregated in excess of $1,900,000 on June 30, 1939.

United Corp. Buys $2,446,712 in New Portfolio Securities

NEW YORK (AP)—United Corp. has made public the list of new portfolio securities acquired between March 17 and June 30, representing an aggregate investment of $2,446,712.

In total share lots ranging from 900 to 4,000 in the open market United bought securities of the following companies:

American Can Co., Chrysler Corp., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Eastman Kodak Co., General Electric Co., General Mills, Inc., General Motors Corp., International Harvester Co., International Nickel Co., of Canada, Ltd., Phelps Dodge Corp., Procter & Gamble Co., Sears Roebuck & Co., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., United Fruit Co., and F. W. Woolworth Co.

In line with its agreement with the Securities and Exchange Commission last March 13, changing over from a public utilities holding company to an investment company, the acquistions listed were the first part of a total permitted expenditure of $8,000,000 in the period ending Sept. 13. The corporation previously explained that unsettled international political conditions had tended to delay purchases.

The company did not sell any portfolio securities during the period, nor were any changes made in the portfolio of New York United, a wholly-owned subsidiary, George Howard, President, said.

United Air Lines Plans to Acquire Western Air Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—United Air Lines announced it had asked the Civil Aeronautics Authority to approve its plan to acquire control of Western Air Express.

W. A. Patterson, President of U. A. L., said an agreement had been signed to purchase a majority of the capital stock of Western Air and the CAA had been requested to sanction the transaction. His statement added:

"The application not only asks approval of the agreement to purchase a majority of the Western Air stock, but likewise approval either of the merger of Western Air into United Air Lines, or the acquisition by United of the assets of Western Air."

Keystone Custodian Plans Note Issues

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc., of Boston has filed nine registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission, each covering certificates of participation in a separate investment fund. The aggregate amount of securities covered by the statements was $10,486,000.

The funds included were designated as follows: Investment Bond fund, Series "B1"; Medium Priced Bond fund, Series "B2"; Income Preferred Stock fund, Series "K1"; Quality Common Stock fund, Series "S1"; Income Common Stock fund, Series "S2"; Speculative Bond fund Series "B4"; Appreciation Preferred Stock fund, Series "K2"; Appreciation Common Stock fund, Series "S3"; Low Price Common Stock fund, Series "S4."

The sales price of certificates with attached nine-tenths appreciation warrants will be based upon the current market value of each fund, plus 8.50 per cent (approximately 7.75 per cent of the sales price) and plus certain other brokerage charges and commissions, the statements indicated.

Wheat in Chicago Lowest Since April

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—Wheat prices dropped more than a cent a bushel today to the lowest level since April and the lowest for the date in seven years.

Heavy selling of wheat at Winnipeg, where prices fell more than two cents at times, unsettled the market here. New seasonal lows established in the Canadian market reflected liquidation prior to the government crop report this afternoon which many traders expect to be bearish because of the very favorable weather. Domestic weather conditions also were favorable both for harvest and spring wheat growth.

Wheat here closed -⅛-1½ cents lower than yesterday, July 67⅜-½, September 68½-⅝; Corn ½-¾ lower, July 47-46⅞, September 48Z-½; Oats ¼-⅝ down.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.05	—.07	+.08
Today's close*	133.17	26.68	23.69
Previous close	133.22	26.75	23.61
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	131.44	23.14	20.71

*Preliminary

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of July 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended July 1 compared with the preceding week, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The Bureau's index remained at 75.5 per cent of the 1926 average.

During the week the index number for building materials advanced 0.4 per cent; farm products and textile products each increased 0.3 per cent, and hides and leather products and housefurnishing goods rose fractionally. Food prices, on the average, were unchanged and fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities declined.

Prices for raw materials and semimanufactured products averaged 0.1 per cent lower and the group of finished products remained unchanged from a week ago. Averages of both the nonagricultural and industrial groups were 0.1 per cent lower.

	July 1	June 24	July 2	July 3
	1939	1939	1938	1938
All Commodities	75.5	75.5	77.9	87.2
Farm products	62.9	62.7	68.5	89.7
Foods	67.4	67.4	72.7	85.3
Hides and leather products	93.1	93.0	91.9	106.6
Textile products	66.9	66.7	65.3	77.4
Fuel and lighting materials	73.7	74.1	77.0	78.1
Metals and metal products	93.3	93.5	95.1	95.1
Building materials	89.7	89.3	89.5	96.9
Chemics'a and drugs	74.9	75.0	76.7	83.1
Housefurnishing goods	87.0	86.9	88.4	91.0
Raw materials	67.7	67.8	71.1	86.5
Semi - manufactured articles	74.1	74.2	73.4	86.5
Finished products	79.8	79.8	82.3	88.0
All commodities other than farm products	78.3	78.4	80.1	86.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.5	80.6	81.5	85.9

Jute Bagging Trade Asks an Exemption From Wage-Hour Law

ATLANTA (AP)—Spokesmen for the jute bagging industry, urged wage-hour administrator Elmer Andrews to exempt them from any minimum wage fixed for the textile industry.

Appearing at the hearing on a proposed 32½ cent minimum, Willard Lewis of Augusta, Ga., said the wages and hours law, plus subsidy of cotton mesh bagging, already was playing havoc with the jute bagging industry.

Employment in the jute industry dropped from 1,724 in June last year to 776 in June this year because of "highly subsidized" cotton bagging, he said.

Mr. Lewis read a statement from John S. Jenkins, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., in which Jenkins said his company had been able to pay off every week for 17 years with exception of a few weeks in 1932.

He said he had employed mainly marginal workers. To meet the proposed minimum wage, he said, would make necesary mechanizing of his plant and the discharge of many of its most efficient workers.

"It's going to be hard," he said, "to cut off some faithful old workers, but we're going to have to be hard boiled if there are going to be any jobs at all."

Mr. Lewis brought out that the jute industry faced competition from bagging made in India and from other sources.

E. S. Hoggard of Charlotte contended the jute industry was not a part of the textile industry and should not fall under jurisdiction of the textile committee which recommended the 32½ cent minimum wage.

Steel Ingot Output In June Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—June production of open-hearth and Bessemer steel ingots aggregated 3,130,381 gross tons, compared with 2,917,876 in May and 1,632,843 in June 1938, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

Output for the first 1939 half was 18,629,937 gross tons, contrasted with 10,788,583 in the like period last year.

Sugar Quota Deliveries To U. S. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported 2,380,019 short tons, raw value, of sugar were delivered to American markets under the quota law during the first five months of 1939.

This figure compared with 2,250,216 short tons delivered during the like period last year.

Sources of the deliveries were: raw sugar by refiners 3,659 short tons; refined sugar by refiners 1,683,568; refined sugar by beet processors 445,177; refined sugar by importers 193,258, and refined sugar by domestic cane mills 54,357.

Stocks of sugar on hand on May 31 were reported at 2,067,508 short tone raw value, compared with 1,838,132 on the like date last year.

G. E. Orders Up 32 P.C.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Orders received by General Electric Co., during the first six months this year totaled $169,071,646, compared with $128,223,823 for the like period last year, an increase of 32 per cent, President Gerard Swope announced.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ault&Wibg P pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Coronational Ryl	2½c	..	July 3	June 29
First Natl Bank (Oil City)	$4	..	July 3	July 3
Sudbury Basin Mines Ltd	5c	..	July 27	July 17
Ventures Ltd	5c	..	July 29	July 18

Final

Royal Dutch (N Y Shrs)	$2 4-5c	..	July 27	July 13

Extra

Agnew-Surpass Sh Strs Ltd	20c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
First Natl Bank (Galveston, Tex)	$2	..	July 5	June 30
Gibraltar F & Marine Insurance	20c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Union Market Natl Bk (Waterb'nMass)	20c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 28

Accumulations

Hutchins Investing Cp $7 pf	$1	..	July 15	July 7
Reserve Inv $7 pf	$1.25	..	July 15	July 7
Strathmore Paper 6% pf	$2.50	..	July 15	June 30

Resumed

Spiegel Inc	15c	..	Aug. 1	July 17

Regular

Agnew-Surpass Sh Strs Ltd	30c	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Agric Natl Bk (Pittsfield Mass)	$2	Q	July 15	July 12
Do	$2	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 11
Alleg Lud Stl pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Am Chicle	$1	S	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Am Gen Equit	12½c	Q	July 15	July 1
Am Mch & Fdy	20c	..	Aug. 1	July 17
Am Shipbldg	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 17
Atlantic Safe Deposit Co (N Y)	$1	..	July 15	July 6
Ault & Wiborg Prop Ltd 5½% pf	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Bk of Cal, N A	$1.50	..	July 15	July 10
Barnsdall Oil	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Bkln Tel & Mess	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Cent Arizona L & P $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Dayton Rubber Mfg. A	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Empire & B S Tel pf	$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug 21
Eppens, Smith Co	$2	S	Aug. 1	July 25
First National Bank Galveston, Texas	$4	S	July 5	June 30
Fulton Nat Bk (Lancaster)	$1	S	July 1	June 20
Gibraltar Fire & Marine Insurance	50c	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Harris (A) & Co., 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Homestake, M	37½c	M	July 25	July 20
Intl Cigar Mch	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 17
Ironite Ironer pf	20c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Loew's, Inc., pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 15	July 28
Nat Bk of Norwalk	$2	S	July 1	June 30
New Bedford Gas & Light Co	87½c	..	July 18	July 3
N Hamp N Bk (Portsmouth N H) pf	$2.50	S	July 31	July 26
NY Mutual Tel Co	75c	S	July 1	June 30
Ninth Bk & Trust Co (Phila Pa)	20c	S	July 15	July 8
Northern Trust Co (Phila Pa)	$6	Q	July 15	July 10
Northwestern St Port Cement Co	40c	Q	July 1	June 21
Nunn-Bush Shoe	25c	..	July 29	July 15
Do 8% pf	$1.25	Q	July 29	July 15
Ohio UB 7%pf 58	1-3c	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Ohio P S 6% pf	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Do 5% pf	$1.2-3c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Pacific Lgt	75c	Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Phelps Dodge	25c	..	Sep. 6	Aug. 17
Phil El Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 11
Phil El Pwr 6% pf	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Roche Am Ins (NY)	25c	Q	July 15	July 8
San Francisco	$270	S	Aug. 1	July 28
2d Nt By (Houston)	$2	Q	July 1	June 30
Do	$2	Q	July 1	June 30
Do	$2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
Spiegel Inc pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Union Market Natl Bk (Waterb'n Mass)	15c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 28
Universal Commod	15c	..	June 27	June 10
Washington Ln & Tr Co (D C)	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 22

$30,000,000 Suit For Damages Filed

DETROIT (AP)—The Chemical Research Corp. has filed declaration of a $30,000,000 damage suit in circuit court against officers and agents of the Pure Oil Co., and indirectly against nine other companies and 12 individuals.

The declaration charges that the defendants "stifled" what it termed a superior process for "cracking" gasoline developed by the Chemical Research Corp., an organization of Michigan and Ontario interests.

The suit listed as defendants the Pure Oil Co. of Ohio, the Texas Co. of Delaware, Texas Corp. of Delaware, Gasoline Products Co. of Delaware, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and of Indiana, Gulf Refining Co. of Texas, Standard Oil Development Co. of Delaware, American Locomotive Co. of New York, and the Patent Club. Among the individuals named was Henry M. Dawes of Chicago, president of Pure Oil.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 2½s '52-'50	106.23	106.23	106.23
20 2½s '60-'55	109.13	109.12	109.12
1 2¾s '65-'60	107.17	107.17	107.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '49-'44	109	109	109

Home Owners' Loan

3 3s '52-'44	108.27	108.27	108.27
1 1½s '47-'45	102.3	102.3	102.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	74	74	74
3 Am T & T 3½s '43	110⅞	110⅛	110⅞
1 Arm Del 4s '57	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 AT&SF 4s 1900-'55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	53	53	53
2 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	52¾	52⅜	52¾
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10½	10½	10½
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104½
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Bost & Me 3¾s JJ '61	30¾	30¾	30¾
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76⅞	76¾	76¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112	112	112
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
1 Bkly U Gas 5½s '58 B	104	104	104
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101⅜	101¼	101¼
1 Can Sou 5s '62	93½	93½	93½
4 Can at Ry 4½s '57	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
2 Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
10 Can Pac 5s '54	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2 Celtex 4½s '47 ww	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	46	46	46
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	15½	15½	15½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	77	77	77
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8⅛	8	8
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	88½	88½	88½
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7¾	7¾	7¾
6 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	7½	7¾	7¾
200 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2½	2½	2½
2 Cb & W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Clev Elec Ill3¾s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	89	89	89
3 Colmbia G 5'52 May	108⅜	108⅜	102⅜
10 ColmbiaGSs1961	102½	102¼	102½
7 CmftlthEd3½s '68	110¼	110¼	110½
8 ComwlthEdw3½s'58	110½	110¼	110½
2 ConEdis 3½s'48	106½	106½	106½
3 Cn Oil cv 3½s'51	105	105	105
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33	33	33
10 DelaHud rfg 4s'43	56	56	56
1 D & R 4½s '36	8½	8½	8½
4 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Det T Tun 4½s '61	102½	102½	102½
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	87	87	87
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	8½	8½	8½
11 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94¼	94	94
17 Gt Nor 5s '73	86	86	86
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86	86	86
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73½	73½	73½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
5 ICA&CSL&NO 5s'63A	48	48	48
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	59½	59½	59½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	80	80	80
4 Int Ot Nor 1st 6s'52	12¼	12¼	12¼
11 Int Paper 6s '55	89¾	89½	89¾
1 Int T&T 5s '55	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Keith (B F) 6s '46	100	100	100
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	131	131	131
2 Loews 3½s '46	103	103	103
1 Lone Star Gas3½s53	110	110	110
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	46	46	46
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90	59½	59½	59½
1 Mich Cons Gas 4s '63	102	102	102
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	68	68	68
5 Mob&O Montg 5s47	19	19	19
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Mor & Essex 4s '55	37	37	37
4 Mor & Essex 4½s55	34½	34	34
13 MountStT&T 3¼s68	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1 Nat Dist Pr 3½s49	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	127½	127½	127½
3 NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	106	106	106
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	34½	34½	34½
5 NYC 4½s '2013 A	45⅝	45½	45⅝
25 NYC cn 4s '98	55	55	55
2 NYC&HR 4½s '2013	45½	45½	45½
10 NYC & HR 4s '42	73	73	73
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	60	60	60
11 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	45½	45½	45½
8 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	49	49	49
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 NY&HOas 6s '51 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	107	107
2 Niagara Ch cv 5½s '50	100	100	100
10 Nor Pac 4s 2047	54⅜	54½	54½
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108	108¾	108¾
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
2 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	70	70	70
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105	105	105
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119¾	119¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	100	100
2 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6 '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107½	107½	107½
20 Port Gen E 4½s'60	73¾	73¾	73¾
27 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	13	12	12
2 Pub Svc Nor Ill 3½s'68	109	109	109
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Radio Keith 6s'41	66½	66½	66½
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Republic Stl 4½s'61	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Richfield Oil 4s '52	107	107	107
5 San Diego G&E 4s'65	110	110	110
1 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	20	20	20
19 Seab AL cn 6s '45	6	6	6
11 Sea A L 4½s 45 ct	5	5	5
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
102 Shell Un 3½s '51	25-32	102⅜	102⅜
5 Socony V Oil 3½s '50	102	17-32	17-32
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 So Calif 4½s '47	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Sou at Gas 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
15 Sou Pac 4½s '31	41⅜	41½	41⅜
6 So Pac 4½s '69	41½	41½	41½
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	42½	42½	42½
1 So Pac ctf 4s '49	42½	42½	42½
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	84½	84½	84½
22 South Ry gen 4s '56	53½	53	53½
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	86¾	86½	86¾
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
6 Tex Corp 3s '59	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	85	85	85
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	78½	78½	78½
8 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Utah P & L 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	109½	109	109½
2 Wabash 5s '80 D	6	6	6
5 Westn Md 5½s '77A	89½	89½	89½
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
16 Western Un 5s '60	63½	63	63½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	94½	94½	94½
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	104½	104½	104½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109	109	109

Foreign Bonds

1 Adriatic El 7s '52	50	50	50
1 Antioquia 7s '45 A	14	14	14
4 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77

Federal Action Is Urged To Cut Building Costs

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Unreasonable restraints of trade—"nearly all of which are probable violations of the law"—are the most conspicuous reason for high construction costs today in America, declared Thurman Arnold, head of the Department of Justice Anti-trust Division, yesterday before the Federal Monopoly Committee.

He charged that such "unreasonable restraints" have:

Appeared at every level of the building industry;
Maintained prices in poor times and increased them when volume increases;
"Choked off" the building boom of 1936 and 1937;
Prevented governmental subsidies from aiding housing.

Brig. Gen. Robert Wood, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., another witness, in part substantiated the Arnold testimony with specific evidence of high Chicago building costs. His company, the witness said, built 50 houses for workers at Kankakee, Ill., 50 miles south of Chicago, selling with land for $3,400 each, but gave up duplicating the program in Chicago because of exorbitant costs attributed to union and other restrictions.

A house costing $3,100 without land outside the city cost $4,000 in it because of these restrictions, he testified. Sears Roebuck cannot even install its own plumbing and heating materials, he said, in its own Chicago office building.

The building industry seems incapable of curing itself, said Mr. Arnold. "The most effective tools at present available to attack these restraints are anti-trust laws."

Mr. Arnold cited earlier testimony that America needs 525,000 new housing units annually for 10 years merely to maintain "present inadequate housing levels," and that such houses are not being built.

Supports Stronger Penalties

Mr. Arnold threw his support to a bill just introduced by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming in behalf of the Monopoly Committee increasing penalties for antitrust law violation, particularly on company officials, under whose auspices violation occurs.

The anti-trust division is now preparing simultaneous suits on a nationwide basis and under big new appropriations and doubled personnel to break up the alleged housing monopoly. As outlined by Mr. Arnold it will be the biggest thing of its sort in history. "For the first time antitrust enforcement on a nationwide scale is a possibility," he declared.

This program, he said, should be tied in with other activities. He urged allocation of public funds "to the localities which are first freed from the paralyzing effects of price-fixing combinations"; and co-ordination also with private groups seeking cheaper houses "which are now forced to compromise with various aggressive combinations for the privilege of constructing homes."

How Industry Suffers

Mr. Arnold found the following economic effects of alleged building trade restraints:

1. They have kept prices from dropping when purchasing power dropped; and when purchasing power rose, they have raised prices still faster.
2. They have harassed, boycotted, and eliminated competitors able and willing to reduce prices.
3. They have kept the industry horizontally split into groups whose separate contributions to the final product are so limited that no single group can get increased volume by lowering prices. Thus they have created a situation where the incentive of each group is to raise prices to obtain for itself the greatest share of any new money available for housing.
4. They have handicapped the use of pre-fabricated materials and thwarted the development of methods of mass production in the industry.
5. Finally, and most important, these practices have prevented experiment in housing design, materials, and methods of construction.

"The Department now has under way a nation-wide investigation of violations of the antitrust laws in the housing field," Mr. Arnold says at one point. He declines to give specific details lest he warn firms and individuals. "The situation is no longer tolerable," he declared. A quarter of all cases instituted by the Division in the past have dealt with building cases. He refers to "gangs" holding up the price of housing. Announcement of the proposed drive has roused approval, he declares, "such as I have never encountered in any other field in which the antitrust division has been at work." Businessmen are most enthusiastic of all, he declares. He attributed hopes for success to the spade work of the Federal Monopoly Committee.

Boycotts, harassing lawsuits, unfair undercutting, use of labor "strong-arm squads" are charged by the Assistant Attorney General ranging from building material producers to contractors. Unfair methods permeate the entire basic industry, he charges. Prefabricated products are being held off the market; cheaper methods are being halted; experimentation is made impossible. It is a situation in housing, he charges, such as would exist in the automobile industry if Henry Ford had not burst through the original anti-competition agreement. No one can tell what a house should cost until the situation has been rectified.

Also Accuses Trades Unions

"The building trades union," he declares, "often participate in these policies of restraint and add new restraints of their own. In recent years they have frequently been used as the strong-arm squads for collusive agreements among contractors, refusing to supply labor where the contractors' ring wishes labor withheld. In other cases, the unions themselves have refused to permit the use of new products or new processes because of their fear that the new method might make it possible to erect a house with fewer hours of labor than of old."

Mr. Arnold assails "legislative restraints" found in some states and cities, which are, in reality, he charges, "protective tariffs."

"I am reliably informed that plumbing which is good enough for the magnificent Department of Justice Building cannot be used in private homes in many cities."

Strangling local ordinances have often been set up by local builders, resulting in "legally established boycotts," he charges. It will be one purpose of the big new campaign to teach the public how much these cost by examples of other "free" cities. He urged contractors or builders hampered by unfair local ordinances to invoke Justice Department aid against them.

The Arnold statement was a call to battle. He showed that building costs rose 10 per cent in 1937 and in some cities 25 per cent at a time when residential construction, key to recovery in the view of many economists, was still "only 40 per cent of the 1929 level."

Deferring to other testimony before the Committee, Mr. Arnold agreed antitrust action is only one club for cutting costs; financing land costs, taxes, fees and other measures are also involved. But he left no doubt that the most ambitious antitrust campaign in history is now starting.

Poling Says Peace Is Not Isolation

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Isolationism will not solve the threat of world conflict, Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia asserted July 7 in his keynote address to the thirty-seventh convention of International Society of Christian Endeavor, saying "the wrold's only hope is in Christ. He has the only solution for the world's problem." he said.

The International President of the Society singled out world peace as the prime topic for Christian Endeavor, which has as its convention theme "Christ Calls." He presented "the alcohol problem" as another major convention issue, asserting it is a "problem more intense and terrifying than the problem of 30 years ago."

"A President of the United States promised that 'at no time, or under any condition, at no place or under any circumstances, shall that institution, the saloon or its equivalent, be allowed to return to American life.' But . . . there are three times as many places of beverage-liquor sale as there were in pre-prohibition days."

Stark Takes Over A Pendergast Job

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark has replaced Tom Pendergast, imprisoned Democratic political boss, as head of Kansas City's Police Department.

Governor Stark's rule, like Pendergast's, will be by remote control. The Legislature, at the Governor's urging, recently established a four-man commission to direct the 650-man Department.

Under machine rule of the past seven years, Pendergast and his henchman, former City Manager H. F. McElroy, bossed the force through figureheads. Control of the police had been transferred from the State to Kansas City in 1932 by a Supreme Court ruling.

Governor Stark has chosen three Democrats and one Republican as police commissioners.

The Department is expected to ally itself closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under Pendergast-Higgins rule, the police drew caustic criticism from J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. chief, for lack of co-operation and for permitting the city to become known as a hideout for criminals.

Resettlement for Salmon 'Unhoused' by Shasta Dam

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government announced plans to "resettle" 25,000 salmon.

Salmon have been spawning up the Sacramento River in California, but their way will be blocked next year by construction of the Shasta Dam. So experts of the Bureau of Fisheries will trap them all with a barrier below the dam site and transport them to another spot to lay their 70,000,000 eggs.

Grass-Growing Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Unique experiments in the growing of grass were made by students of the San Jose Technical High School during the last term under the direction of T. Paul Dutcher. The experimental lawns which vary in size from 15 to 20 feet to 20 by 40 feet are sufficiently large for local residents to compare the grasses they might desire to select for their own lawns, thus assisting citizens in arranging the landscape around their own homes.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Delightful home, quiet; near Shore Road and 2 blocks from B. M. T. subway; elderly gentleman or business couple; reasonable. 59 94th St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent guests or tourists, one with kitchenette; parking. Lon. 8775.

LYNN, MASS.—Room with private bath, overlooking ocean, on Lynn Shore Drive; private family. Call Breakers 8491.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE, Goose Fare Lodge—Rooms on beach for summer guests. 2 Seacliffe Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 99 St. Marks Ave.—Large cool rooms, good environment, reasonable; near subway, railway stations. NE. 8-0957.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 71-09 Austin St., Apt. 6. BO. 8-5827—Sunny, double room; day or week; $1 per person; near transportation.

N. Y. C., 102 E. 31st St.—Attractive singles, doubles; private family; $7-$14 weekly; also two-room with kitchen, $25 weekly; women only; references. Ramage.

WHITESTONE, L. I., 150-31 20th Ave.—3 cool, comfortable rooms, bath adjoining; near Fair; shady garden; children welcome; meals optional; $1.25 up. Flushing 9-2381-W. Bensing.

ROOMS WANTED

ROOM wanted by lady; must be directly on waterfront, Connecticut or Long Island; board optional; reasonable. Write Box M-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, general office experience, wishes position; location immaterial. Write Box S-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, willing to do gardening, city, country; excellent references, last position 8 years, employer passed on. E. Schmidt, 300 E. 79th St., N. Y. C. Bu 8-9778.

CHAUFFEUR, American, white, single middle-aged, clean character; free to travel. Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN, single, college preparatory teacher; boys, good driver, generally useful, excellent references; wants work for summer. Write Box F-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

ADVERTISING copy writer, excellent experience record, on well-known national accounts. Write Box H-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GENERAL helper, housework or nursery, by middle-aged, refined woman; modest wages. Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

GOVERNESS or companion, fond of children, unencumbered; experienced driver; traveled extensively. Box F-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRAINED attendant companion or housekeeper wishes position; willing, kindly. Write Box S-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STUDIOS TO LET

CARNEGIE STUDIO TO LET by day, week or month; light, airy; grand piano, chairs; suitable for rehearsals, meetings, choirs. Apply MALONE, Studio 1105, Carnegie Hall. CO 5-9739.

SUMMER BOARD

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake. Bathing, fishing, tennis; mountain scenery; all modern improvements, home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. O. ELLIS, Prop.

WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River near Annapolis; ideal for restful vacation; swimming beach on premises; food unsurpassed; $15 per week. MRS. L. W. KRAPICH, Riva, Md.

SUMMER HOMES

LONG ISLAND—Rustic cottage, 5 rooms, bath; private beach, boat anchorage; every improvement, landscaped; woodland setting; exceeds expectations; $1000, small payment $18 monthly. DANIEL BOHAN, 305 Broadway, Manhattan. Worth 2-1163.

SUMMER RENTALS

FOR RENT, Cape Cod—Eastham, cottage, furnished, sleep 8; pine grove; elevation; running water, toilet, bath. 404 Reservoir Avenue, Revere, Mass. MRS. HATTIE M. MACKENZIE. Phone 2408-M. $25 per month advance; references exchanged.

FURNISHED cottage for 5, on Seakonnet River, near Newport; fireplace, running water, Frigidaire; lawn, shrubbery, swimming, garage; $200.00 season. Apply Quaker Hill Tea Porch, Portsmouth, R. I. Phone Ports. 6.

HYANNIS, CAPE COD
THREE quaint but modern new Cape Cod cottages attractively furnished; exclusive location near beach; restricted settlement; references required; $500 up per season or rates by month or week. MRS. WILLIAM LOVELL, 615 Main St., Hyannis, Mass. Tel. 13-W.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—UNUSUAL CAMP
5 rms. screened piazza, all conveniences; near bathing beach; clean. Lib. 3322 (Boston) evenings, Mystic 1432. E. A. Norwood, 79 Milk St., Boston.

SCITUATE, MASS., Humarock Beach, Oliver St.—Cottage near waterfront, improvements, fireplace, porch; garage I. H. MORSE, Tel. Hyde Park 1718-W.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO, CANADA
Woodland lakeside 6-room cottage, completely furnished, unusually attractive; safe sandy beach; ideal for children; fishing, swimming, diving; fireplace; garage; motorboat; ice, wood, all linen; $135 month. JUDGE SHAW ESTATE, Rural Route #1, Lakefield, Ontario.

ETANWOOD'S on the Hill—For rest and study; beautiful view Ipswich Bay; 2 or 3 room apartment; single with privileges. 1 Colburn Bay View, Gloucester, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BOSTON—Summer classes, July 10-Aug. 18; Grades 7-12; make up your school work with competent teacher; low cost. COM. 8056.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 36 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Sunny Hours Diary," "Strongheart," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA REPRESENTATION
If you need business matters attended to, large or small, or business data of any kind, write BUCKLEY ASSOCIATES, an organization comprising accountants, attorneys, advertising and sales specialists, business statisticians, etc. Fees moderate. Address 29 Carpenter Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

STAR PHOTO FINISHERS
Any 6 or 8 exposure roll 25c. Reprints up to 122, 4c. Best of work, prompt service. Box 268, Pasadena, Calif.

FOOD PRODUCTS

"CHICKEN PIE CHICKEN"—Choice chicken meat, boneless with concentrated chicken broth; fresh killed farm stock; packed home style; family size can, 10 oz., serves 5 people; 12 cans $6.50, delivered 5th zone; satisfaction or money back; buyers in 1917 still buying it. BESHERS CANNING CO., El Paso, Ill.

PHOTOGRAPHY

TWO beautiful double weight Professional Enlargements and 8 high gloss enamel prints 25c. UNIVERSAL PHOTO SERVICE
La Crosse Wisconsin

REAL ESTATE

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—For sale, half price, precious little mountain farm, cosey cottage; very scenic setting; stream of water; many interesting features; $4000. J. D. MASON, Bluebird Lodge, R. 4.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-7030.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

LUBRICATION SERVICE

Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
Washing, Polishing
Simonizing
Gas and Oil
9 Washington Ave.
C-3340

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
3021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now in Full Swing!
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
FOR WOMEN
Drastic Reductions Taken on Spring and Summer
SUITS COATS FROCKS
COSTUMES FORMALS
LEVY'S
ADAMS at HOGAN

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Ster'chi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 E. 8th St. Phone 5-3488

JEWELRY
QUALITY GEMS
WATCH REPAIRS
F. L. Fleck & Co.
5 West Forsyth Street 5-1540

MIAMI

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1451 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
1 blks. west First Church of Christ Scientist
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph 3-7696

CUMINGS
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Fine watch and jewelry repairing — Bead stringing — Diamond Setting — Engraving
Greeting Cards for all occasions.
Fourteen Years in Miami
108 S. E. First Street

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55568

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century" PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Newell Elec. Co.
Not Inc.
Everything Electrical
NORGE PRODUCTS
Phone 9648 59 East Pine

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES Ph. 8737

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Rinaldi's
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicitd
ATLANTA, GA.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
735 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

CHANCE & PORTER Beauty Salon
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
996 Peachtree Street
Balcony—Lane's Drug Store
HEMLOCK 3055

Manry's Cascade Florist
1187 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 486 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

Shop NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

SEE NEXT PAGE

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

MOUNTAIN CITY ● ABBOTT-KNIGHT

Laundry Dry Cleaning

Phone 7000 ● 207-213 Coxe St.

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore

DAIRY FARMS

for Forty Years

"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"

Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.

DIAL 3-5191

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

Nice modern furnished HOLIDAY FLATS to let. Montana-House Mürren 1515 ft. Bernese Oberland SWITZERLAND

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONENEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES

Paul Böttger

Frederiksberggade 23

Phone Byen 6441

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 9277y
Reparation & Op-Polering AF Møbler
(Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

FINLAND

HELSINGFORS

Tourists are invited to come and visit

LYX MAGASINET

Mikaelsg. 4

ANTIQUE SHOP

Antique Pieces, Jewels, Gold and Silver Work, Bronze, Paintings, Rugs, Tapestry, China-ware, Marble Sculptures, etc.

Great Variety of Russian Pictures

A/B Hemsloid i Finland
4 MIKAELSGATAN 4
Good Selection of articles

Speciality small genuine Finnish souvenirs for tourists

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen

Hairdressing in all its branches (Dame Frisorsalong)
Kedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB

when you visit Stockholm

PUB

Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.

PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 — Stockholm

PERSSONS Garn

Wool Specialists

RYA and FLOSSA RUGS

shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
in Malmö:
Saltzargatan 33
in Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-63

Myrstedts Matthöma

Well known leading firm in CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES

Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet

Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills

Drottninggatan 38 Tel. 103825

Books—Magazines—Stationery

BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN

Biblioteksgatan 13

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Zur Fischer

Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE

Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)

Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

A. LIPPOLD

Radioapparate aller führenden Marken
Réparaturservice
SCHANZENSTRASSE 10—TEL. 41.242
(Wireless Sets)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER

KOHLENHANDELS

A. G.

Marktgasse 40

Telephon 2 14 55

(Fuel)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MAISON SPECIALE POUR
Coiffures
Permanentes
Postiches d'Art
Salon de Beauté
Manicures

Parfumerie C. Salamann

Rue MONBIJOU 31 Tel. 2.27.21
(Hairdressing)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.

Fish, Poultry, Game

Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER

Kodaks—Zeiss

Christoffelgasse 4
Zeitglockenlaube 4

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE

Founded 1897

Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.

31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.

Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.

MÜNZGRABEN

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery

Gerberkäse

Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

HAIRDRESSING — MANICURE
Beauty Culture

Albt. WILDBOLZ

9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*

Tel. 23.208

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods

FELLER-GERBER

NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

BIEL

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY

Gerberkäse

Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

EPICERIE

E. PLUSS-STETTLER

43 Unterer Quai

Chocolade: Lindt & Sprüngli, Nestlé, Peter, Cailler, Kohler, Tobler

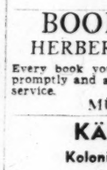
HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL

W. Wyssbrod

Tel. 33.87
COAL

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Golay Sons & Stahl

Sell Finest

WATCHES and JEWELLERY

Place des Bergues

EOS

Restaurant Végétarien

12, RUE CHANTEPOULET
PRÈS DE LA GARE
Bircher and Mazdaznan Cooking

INTERLAKEN

Before you shop see our large assortment of SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS

First Swiss Quality at low prices

WWE. MÜHLEMANN

MARKTGASSE

LAUSANNE

CHEMISERIE CORBOZ

Rue St. François 15

Chemiserie Qualité—Elegance
Bon Marché
(SHIRTS)

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE
(Continued)

ARTISTIC HAND-KNOTTING STUDIO

Materials Made to Order

MELLES. M. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23.435

LUGANO

Salumeria A. Camozzi & Flli
Successori a Continara
Piazza Funicolare Tel. 2.35.33
Salame Ticino, ff. Aufschnitt, Schweine-Fleisch, Butter—Käse—Konserven, Gerber-käse, Liebig.
(Dairy Products—Porkbutcher)

NEUCHATEL

Mme. Sandoz-Mollet

Rue du Seyon Tel. 5.28.14

Books—Stationery

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD
RUE ST. MAURICE
Chaussures—Maroquinerie
Chemiserie—Gants et Bas
Grand choix de Jouets.
(Footwear, Shirts, Toys)

THUN

WERNER FANKHAUSER

Hauptstrasse Thun

High Class Dress Materials

Moderate Prices

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zürich
Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Silks, Silk Goods, Woollens
Swiss Knitwear

GRIEDER & CO.
ZÜRICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

FORSTER & CO.

Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso

CARPETS, LINOLEUM

Material for Curtains and Furniture

Backerei—Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
LIMMATSTRASSE 123
TEL. 3.11.82
Baker and Confectioner

Confiserie Maurer,

TEA ROOM

Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

MEYER-BUCK

Schiffländе/Kirchgasse

CHINA and EARTHENWARE

Tea and Dinner Sets

Alle Druckarbeiten
liefert ihnen prompt Tel. 2.95.86
Buchdruckerei Gebr. Höhn
Kreuzplatz-Ottenweg 24, Zürich 8
(PRINTING)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

LÉDOR

For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to

LÉDOR

98 Adderley Street

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries

Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Hunter & Palmer, Peek Frean's.

DURBAN

FULLER BATTERIES

S. R. SMITH & CO.

We specialize in:—Battery Charging, Car Electrical and Refrigerator Repairs. We are Buyers and Sellers of Second Hand Refrigerators. All our Second-Hand Refrigerators are fully guaranteed.
39 Gale Street
(Between MOORE & BUREA Roads)
Phone 22487

Winton's

The Man's Store for Men's Wear

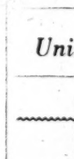
Right Up to Date in All Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced

376 West St Phone 25289

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON and BEAUTY PARLOUR

Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our "PERM-US" Permanent Wave
Machine-less and Non-Electric

Sole Proprietress: MRS. M. BOLT,
At O. K. Bazaars, 385 West St. Ph. 24765



Gladden Every Day With Flowers from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST.
Phone 25321 Residence 22983

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.

PIANOS, ORGANS and MUSIC
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns.
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST STREET PHONE 20331

OLDFIELDS
for
FURNITURE
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Power of the Press

In London recently we saw Nicholas Titulescu, Rumanian diplomat, and he had a story to tell which proves that being an important cabinet minister cannot always provide one with the right of entry to important functions.

"The Home Page Editor's compliments, my Lord, and if you don't phone your story in right now you're fired."

When Mr. Titulescu was Finance Minister he represented Rumania at a certain important conference, where was present also one of his closest diplomatic friends, Mr. Venizelos, then Greek Prime Minister. One day when the two were talking, Mr. Venizelos happened to mention that the Great Powers were to hold a special meeting to consider Germany's proposals for a reparations settlement.

"That is interesting," said Mr. Titulescu; "I suggest we go along and attend the meeting."

They went along. At the door of the hall they found a sentry barring their entrance.

"You cannot come in," declared the sentry.

"That's quite all right," replied Mr. Titulescu smiling. "I am the Rumanian Finance Minister."

The sentry still barred the way.

"I am sorry, sir," he said, "but I cannot let you in. This is only a meeting of Great Powers."

"But, my dear sir," answered Mr. Titulescu, "this gentleman with me is a Prime Minister. He is Mr. Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece."

The sentry would not budge. "I am sorry," he said again. "I cannot let you in."

There was a moment's embarrassed silence. Then the sentry relaxed slightly. Bending forward he said, "Now if either of you two gentlemen had a Press card . . ."

* * *

They Found Out

Another gentleman, appreciative of the power of the press—even of back numbers—is the head of a business firm, and he wrote not so long ago to the British Museum. He declared that he had an advertisement which he wished to insert in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and that he would like first to know the advertising rates.

Great was his surprise on learning that his "copy" would come to hand too late—at least 300 years too late. For the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a sequence of early manuscripts dating from as far back as 600 A. D., went out of business as a contemporary pro-

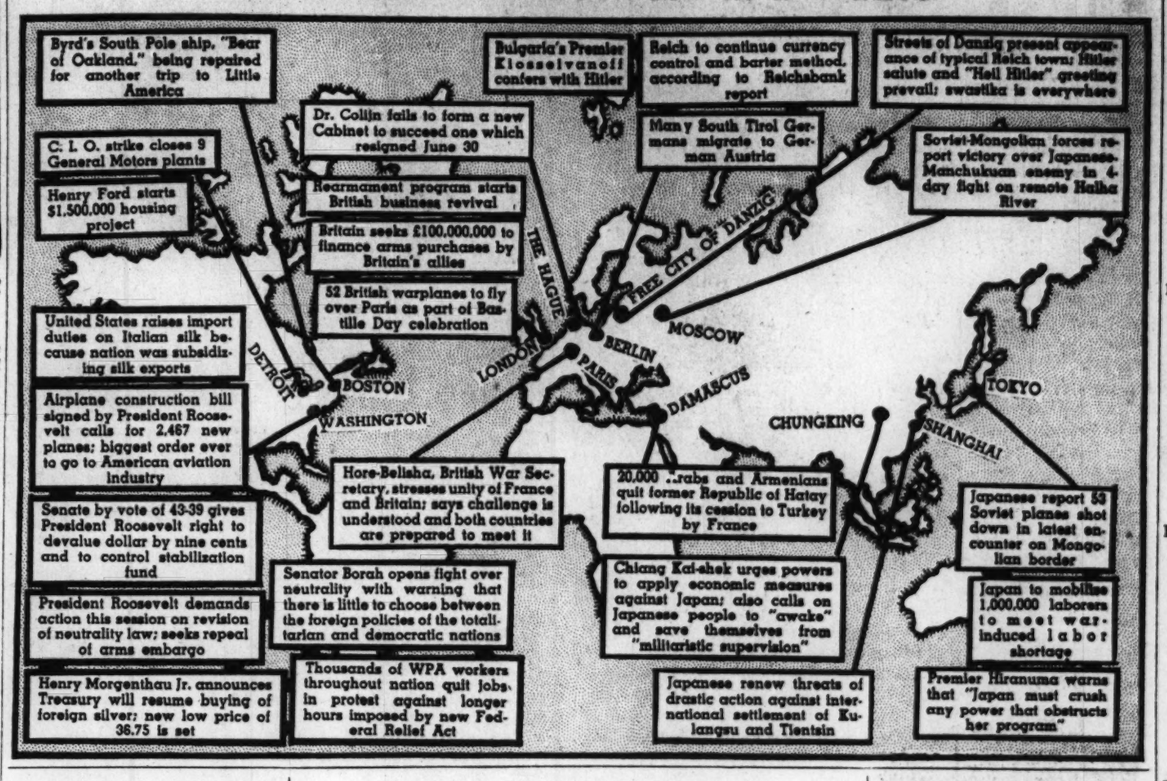
"Have you that Domesday Book there's so much talk about?"

duction in the twelfth century. The manuscripts were collected when printing was introduced and were published as one volume in 1644.

This is not the only recent case of a slight misunderstanding in connection with a library. Another was reported by Col. V. E. Cotton in a speech to the Library Association Conference at Liverpool. He told of a certain chairman of a library who had been informed that in one of the cupboards had been found some incunabula. The chairman, a man of instant action, forthwith ordered the library to be closed and requested the local Medical Officer of Health to have the premises immediately disinfected. The incunabula were in no sense put out. But the chairman was just a little put out when he got to hear that incunabula are books printed before 1500.

J. A. M.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Byrd's South Pole ship, "Bear of Oakland," being repaired for another trip to Little America
Bulgaria's Premier Kioseivanoff confers with Hitler
Reich to continue currency control and barter method, according to Reichsbank report
Streets of Danzig present appearance of typical Reich town; Hitler salute and "Heil Hitler" greeting prevail; swastika is everywhere
Dr. Colijn fails to form a new Cabinet to succeed one which resigned June 30
C. I. O. strike closes 9 General Motors plants
Many South Tirol Germans migrate to German Austria
Soviet-Mongolian forces report victory over Japanese-Manchukuan enemy in 4-day fight on remote Halha River
Henry Ford starts $1,500,000 housing project
Rearmament program starts British business revival
Britain seeks £100,000,000 to finance arms purchases by Britain's allies
52 British warplanes to fly over Paris as part of Bastille Day celebration
United States raises import duties on Italian silk because nation was subsidizing silk exports
Airplane construction bill signed by President Roosevelt calls for 2,467 new planes; biggest order ever to go to American aviation industry
Hore-Belisha, British War Secretary, stresses unity of France and Britain; says challenge is understood and both countries are prepared to meet it
20,000 Arabs and Armenians quit former Republic of Hatay following its cession to Turkey by France
Japanese report 53 Soviet planes shot down in latest encounter on Mongolian border
Senate by vote of 43-39 gives President Roosevelt right to devalue dollar by nine cents and to control stabilization fund
Senator Borah opens fight over neutrality with warning that there is little to choose between the foreign policies of the totalitarian and democratic nations
Chiang Kai-shek urges powers to apply economic measures against Japan; also calls on Japanese people to "awake" and save themselves from "militaristic supervision"
Japan to mobilize 1,000,000 laborers to meet war-induced labor shortage
President Roosevelt demands action this session on revision of neutrality law; seeks repeal of arms embargo
Thousands of WPA workers throughout nation quit jobs in protest against longer hours imposed by new Federal Relief Act
Japanese renew threats of drastic action against international settlement of Kulangsu and Tientsin
Premier Hiranuma warns that "Japan must crush any power that obstructs her program"
Henry Morgenthau Jr. announces Treasury will resume buying of foreign silver; new low price of 36.75 is set
THE HAGUE
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
MOSCOW
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
DAMASCUS
DETROIT
BOSTON
WASHINGTON
CHUNGKING
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

Monitor Movie Guide

Career (Lasky)—Effort is made to picture a small town in Iowa. Edward Ellis gives a strong characterization of the storekeeper but the film in general is uneven in quality with a disproportionate share of attention given to a drunken pair. Anne Shirley, Janet Beecher, Leon Erroll. — Adults and young people.

* * *

Daughters Courageous (Warner)—Romantic piece based on the play, "Fly Away Home," and featuring again John Garfield, Priscilla Lane and her sisters, Claude Rains, Fay Bainter, and Jeffrey Lynn. Variation on the Enoch Arden theme, with the "Lady Windermere's Fan" motif woven in. Glorifies bad manners and bad ethics in the character played by Mr. Garfield.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Five Came Back (RKO)—Melodrama about a transport plane wrecked in a South American jungle, and an assorted group of passengers only five of whom can be flown back to civilization. Their surface reactions under pressure are studied. Exciting, with some tragic overtones; ingeniously done of its kind. Chester Morris, Lucille Ball, Wendy Barrie, John Carradine, Allen Jenkins, C. Aubrey Smith.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Man Who Dared (Warner)—Remake of "Star Witness" with Charley Grapewin in the part done originally by Chic Sale and with incidents changed to bring up to date the story of intimidation of witnesses of a bombing outrage. Only the Spanish War veteran dares to testify, and adds remarks about dictators and their methods. Henry O'Neill, Elisabeth Risdon, Jane Bryan.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter (Warner)—Latest murder mystery solved by the redoubtable reporter-detective. Bonita Granville, John Litel, Frankie Thomas. — Adults and young people.

* * *

Naughty But Nice (Warner)—Farce with music about a professor who goes to New York to publish some music and falls into the hands of Tin Pan Alley and a jitterbug aunt. Intended to be amusing but frequently misses the mark. Ann Sheridan, Dick Powell, Gale Page, Helen Broderick, Ronald Reagon, Allen Jenkins.—Adults.

* * *

Undercover Doctor (Paramount)—Another underworld picture suggested by J. Edgar Hoover's "Persons in Hiding." This one concerns a doctor who made quick profits by aiding wounded criminals until the law caught up with him.—Lloyd Nolan, Janice Logan, J. Carroll Naish. —Adults and young people.

* * *

Above-Average Films

Family—"Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West with the Hardys."

* * *

Adults and Young People—"Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Ashington, England

A man whose daily job is not sufficiently remunerative does some canvassing for an upholsterer while on his rounds; and, occasionally, where a repair does not require workshop facilities, he does the job himself. One such case was that of an elderly woman whose comfortable chair needed the springs restrapped.

"I'll repair that chair for five shillings for you," he offered.

"Well," replied the woman, "I'd very much like it done, but I can't afford to pay very much."

"Right," said the man; "I'll do it for whatever you can afford to give me. It will give me satisfaction to see it repaired. I can't bear to see a good chair going to wreck."

After two hours of quick work, the chair was firmly sprung and comfortable again, and the woman gratefully gave him what she could afford—2s/6d.

The very next day the opportunity to do a £3 job came to him.

Little Chauncey

"Come, come—this is no time for horse play!"

In Lighter Vein

In the Fashion

A collier's wife, wishing to appear in the fashion during a holiday by the sea, decided to buy something up-to-date.

She entered a local shop, and the young assistant who served her was astounded at the following request: "Aa waant a nighty wi' legs on."—Ashington Collieries Magazine.

No Libel There!

Lest he be considered dogmatic or unduly stern, the parson had a way of qualifying his pulpit utterances. "My brethren," he said, reaching the climax of his morning discourse, "if you do not repent, so to speak, and believe the Word, as it were, you'll be lost, in a measure."—Christian Register.

The Exception

"Two rights never make a wrong."

"When they are shoes they do."

Ahem!

"Last night Jack asked me to marry him and make him the happiest man in the world."

"Which are you going to do?"

Hm-m!

Kind Lady: "Now, little one, what would you say if I were to give you these? Would you say 'These is good apples,' or 'These are good apples'?"

Little Boy: "How can I tell till I eat 'em?"

Loyal Devotee—"Does your wife attend church regularly?"

"Very. She hasn't missed an Easter Sunday since we were married."—Boston Transcript.

Still Cautious

An Aberdonian, whilst bathing, got into difficulties and a lifebuoy was at last thrown in to him. He had already been down twice and was about to sink for the third time when he shouted to the onlookers, "Is there any charge for the use of this?"—Ashington Collieries Magazine.

Misunderstood

Suitor: "I've come to you, sir, to ask for your daughter's hand."

Her Father: "Tell me, when were you first struck by her?"

Suitor: "But, Sir, we've not quarreled."—Grit.

Manly Manners

Brevities

Detroit News: Still, it is very nice not to be important enough to have to wear a vest on a hot day.

Portland Oregonian: An analyst of the outlook in the mysterious east now thinks China can keep on losing the war longer than Tokyo can go on winning.

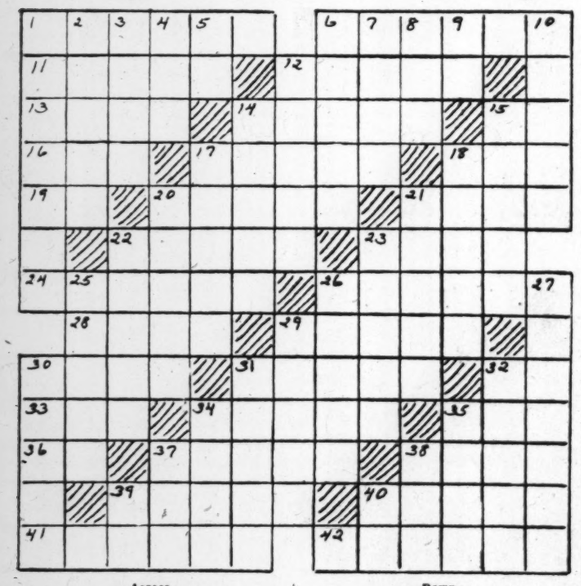
Be Not Doubtful

We must trust and hope, and neither doubt ourselves nor doubt the good in one another.—Charles Dickens.

Proverbs of Many People

Man is caught by his tongue and an ox by his horns.—Russian.
To perfect diligence nothing is difficult.—Chinese.
It is easy to cut thongs from other men's leather.—Dutch.
Fashion is more powerful than any tyrant.—Latin.
The great calabash tree has a seed as its mother.—African.
He is great whose failings can be numbered.—Hebrew.
A guest sees more in an hour than the host in a year.—Polish.
The heron's a saint when there are no fish in sight.—Bengalese.
Hunger changes beans into almonds.—Italian.
Everyone can keep house better than her mother until she trieth.—English.
It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling.—Gaelic.
A man without religion is like a horse without a bridle.—Latin.

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—Nasmah was daughter of whom?
6—What is a republic of Europe and Asia?
11—What is a constellation between Pisces and Taurus?
12—What substance is prepared by bees?
13—What city was spared to afford shelter to Lot?
14—What dog is used in hunting?
51—What adjective suffix denoted "belonging to"?
16—Three-toed sloths are what?
17—Who was son of Salu?
18—What is name of a genus of macaws?
19—Road (abbr.).
20—What are ridges on surface of the sea?
21—What is name of gulf between southern coast of Arabia and Africa?
22—What river flows past Rome?
23—What is an inland sea of Asia?
24—Small tables are what?
26—Who was Kohathite son of Micah?
28—Who was father of Kishi?
29—Those who inherit property of another are called what?
30—Who was Greek god of love?
31—Dried coconut meat is what?
32—Steamship (abbr.).
33—What was a fortified town in allotment of Naphtali?
34—What is a valuable timber tree of Panama?
35—In speaking of Biblical Philippi, what possessive pronoun would you use?
36—What are initials of actress recently wed to Robert Taylor?
37—What plant is often used in parks and gardens?
38—The tarfa is a bear, tree, or tool—which?
39—What are openings in a wall or fence?
40—What was considered by ancients among most precious of gems?
41—What French city is on Loire River?
42—Subterranean passageway is what?

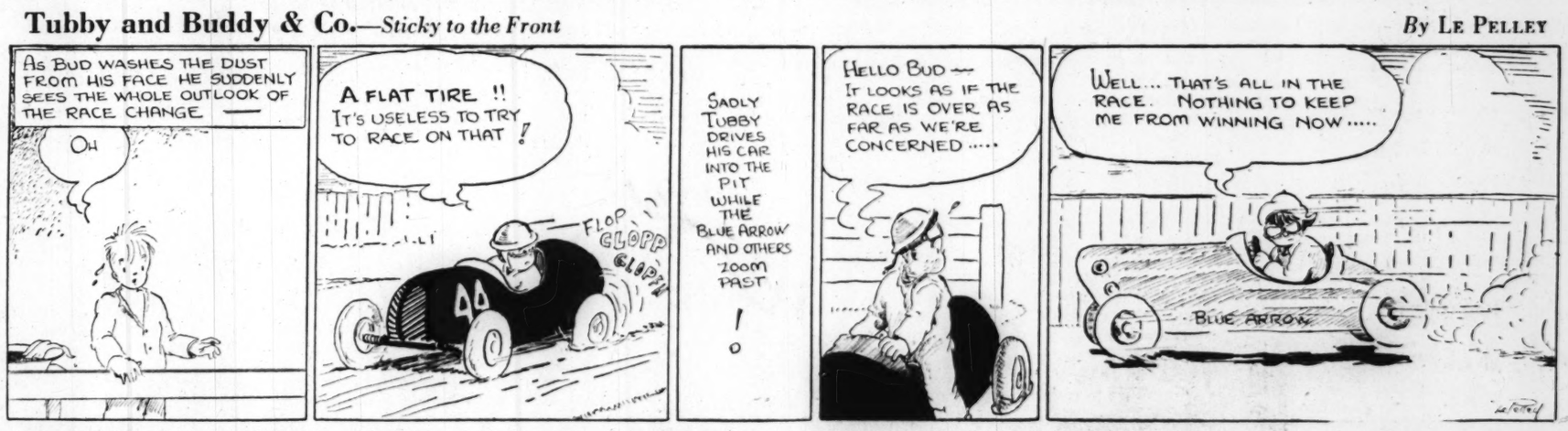
Down

1—Who was brother of Mary and Martha?
2—What is any plant of arum family?
3—What is another name for the orangutan?
4—What noun suffix denotes "one who deals in"?
5—Christian Science (abbr.).
6—What is a manufacturing and commercial city of France?
7—Who was one of Levite musicians in time of David?
8—An anarchist is what?
9—Where is Corbin (abbr.)?
10—What is name of a Chinese magnolia?
12—Who was a famous Greek poet?
14—What are containers for housing honeybees?
15—Who was a son of Gad?
17—Who is one mentioned in I Chron. 27:27?
18—What was Oliver Optic's real name?
20—A hurricane is what (pl.)?
21—What is the palm cockatoo of Australia?
22—What mountain in Palestine is 1,843 feet high?
23—Who was chief of tribe of Naphtali?
25—What weeds grew in Biblical gardens?
26—What is inky secretion of cuttlefish?
27—What was middle name of James Lowell, American poet?
29—Sumatran rhinoceros has two what?
30—Who was son of Gad and founder of one of Gadite families?
31—What are walking sticks?
32—What is a cubic meter?
34—A companion is what?
35—What is native name of Persia?
37—What do you call bat used in tipcat?
38—A decennium is a period of how many years?
39—Guinea (abbr.).
40—An early bronze coin of China was what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sticky to the Front*

By Le Pelley


As Bud washes the dust from his face he suddenly sees the whole outlook of the race change —
Oh
A flat tire !!
It's useless to try to race on that !
Flop
Clopp
Clopp
Sadly Tubby drives his car into the pit while the Blue Arrow and others zoom past
!
o
Hello Bud —
It looks as if the race is over as far as we're concerned .....
Well... that's all in the race. Nothing to keep me from winning now.....
Blue Arrow

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Looked Bad for a Moment*

I hope I can get through this hot weather without Joan clipping me" T.W. wagged today—
But just then who should come along, but Joan with a big pair of scissors.
We got behind the hedge in a hurry.
But I guess it was a false alarm— Thank goodness!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Worse and More of It*

By The Hagers

"Dear Aunt, I've done something you'll like; I've sent your guests off on a hike.
They'll probably be gone all day, And you can rest while they're away."
No sooner had I said the word Than Toot! Toot! Toot! outside we heard.
The Quackburg bus was at the door. Our guests had gone—but here were more!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) •• — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Filibusters

The thirty-four members of the United States Senate who have declared their intention to defend the present neutrality law, with its mandatory embargo on implements of war to belligerents, "by every honorable and legitimate means at our command" obviously mean by this phrase that they propose to conduct a filibuster against the Administration neutrality bill which would give the President a free hand to permit trade on a cash-and-carry basis.

It would be interesting to trace down just when and how the term "filibuster" came to be applied to the obstructionist tactic by which a minority group undertakes to gain its way or at least to prevent action in the Senate by taking advantage of the rule which permits unlimited debate in that body. Doubtless the most noted filibuster, though there have been many others, was that of twelve men who in 1917 on the issue of arming merchant ships evoked from President Wilson the protest that "A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

Originally the word "filibuster" meant a buccaneer of the Spanish Main. Later it came to apply to adventurers or soldiers of fortune who, during the nineteenth century, "organized and led, under private initiative, armed expeditions into countries with which the country from which they started was at peace." This description of the procedure is taken from the Columbia Encyclopedia. It fits with striking aptness the situation which is taking place today in another part of the world—namely, at Danzig.

In that city, pawn between Poland and Germany, preparations are reported for recruiting a "Freikorps" such as participated in the absorption of the Sudetenland and eventually Czechoslovakia. In addition, the Danzig police force, under direction of the National Socialist-controlled council, has been increased by about 3,000 men. If any move by these elements should involve the German and Polish Governments, the event not only would be running true to the form of early filibustering expeditions on the American continent but it would have profound effects on the filibuster which the thirty-four members of the United States Senate announce their purpose to conduct.

A success of the filibuster in Washington unquestionably would encourage a military adventure on the Baltic, since it would mean that in event of declared war, Poland, England or France would be unable to purchase arms, ammunition or airplanes in America. On the other hand might not any coup in Danzig precipitate a situation which in turn would produce a great popular demand in the United States for a kind of "neutrality" which would give the other democracies access to American economic aid rather than the kind of mandatory embargo neutrality for which the thirty-four Senators are filibustering?

Manhattan Unter Den Linden

Trees are returning to shade some of the sidewalks of New York. Early prints show that Manhattan once was favored with a heavy growth of many varieties of trees, but "progress" and "improvements" have steadily taken toll of them through the years. Fifth and Sixth Avenues are the principal streets to which trees are now returning. Rockefeller Center, Inc., in the Spring transplanted several mature elms from Long Island to Fifth Avenue opposite the Center.

Presently this good example is to be emulated on Sixth Avenue. The present generation of New Yorkers would scarcely have been less surprised a few years ago at the prospect of trees growing again along Sixth Avenue than the hearers of the prophecy that Macbeth would never be vanquished until great Birnam Wood came to high Dunsinane hill against him. But a proposed tree planting plan, to be financed by the Sixth Avenue Association, in cooperation with the New York Park Department, calls for the setting of trees from Eighth Street north to the Forties this Autumn along the reclaimed avenue which, with the "El" gone, is seen to be as wide as Fifth Avenue.

This city reforestation project is not without its problems. Chief among them is how to make trees grow over a network of pipes, conduits, cables, gas and water mains. But hasn't New York a Robert Moses as Park Commissioner? So a mere obstacle of that kind may be dismissed, and the new trees will sink their roots into rich humus and top soil imported from Long Island marshes. This will not only cover the maze of pipes and cables, but even a few of the old wooden water mains of New York's early water systems, dug up from time to time, most of them to be ignominiously thrust back into the earth again, though a few have found their way to museums.

Alert Greenwich Villagers have also seen to it that Lower Fifth Avenue (where the early settlers of Manhattan hunted ducks along Minetta Brook) is supplied with trees, though the ones set out a year or so ago will have to grow a long time to rival the adult elms of Upper Fifth Avenue. Sixth Avenue will welcome its metamorphosis from a forest of "El" pillars into New York's first "Unter Den Linden." With Fifth and Sixth Avenues setting an example, perhaps other streets and avenues will again become tree conscious and tree bordered.

"What Every Woman Knows"

The New York Times brings once more to public attention—albeit by a typographical error—a fundamental fact that every woman knows and every man ought gratefully to acknowledge: "Mr. Chamberlain is determined not to bring Mr. Churchill into the Cabinet at this moment, but even the Prime Minister's most loyal friends do not care to say Mrs. Churchill can be kept out for good."

"The Notice Is Up"

To theater workers the phrase, "The notice is up," means that the show is closing. It means that salaries are suddenly coming to an end. It means plodding once more the tortuous trail of managers' offices.

The Federal Government, which has been a theater entrepreneur for the last three years, tacked up the notice last week for 7,900 actors, stage hands, directors and others—probably largest mass firing since the Puritans closed the English theaters in 1642.

While staunch defenders of the Federal Theater are attacking the Congressional darkening of the WPA theater as "a gigantic catastrophe," even the impartial observer must feel that the House and Senate have acted with some haste and without a serious attempt to assess the Federal Theater and its works. These works have been considerable.

It is estimated that an audience of some 30,000,000 persons have witnessed WPA drama, vaudeville, marionette, musical comedy, ballet, Negro, foreign language, and circus performances. During its first two years—from 1935 through 1937—the Federal Theater Project cost Impresario Uncle Sam $25,000,000, of which $1,000,000 was returned to Washington. During its entire three-year existence, the FTP was able to return 2,500 persons to the private theater. The Federal Theater, whatever its deficiencies, its internal wranglings, its radical tendencies, its triumphs and failures, was employing 7,900 persons last week. These suddenly disemployed must now either apply for some other form of relief or adapt themselves to other fields of endeavor.

A deficiency bill is being urged in some quarters, and the record of the Federal Theater warrants consideration. Before such legislation were acted upon, however, it would be reasonable to make a serious study of the Federal Theater, to discover whether it should be continued as a relief project or as a State-sponsored adjunct to the private theater as in Europe. In the meantime, those legislators who summarily put up the notice for 7,900 artists and artisans might well consider Hamlet's advice to the politician, Polonius, to "see the players well bestowed" and to use them not merely "according to their desert"—since that might be a hard test for many of us—but better.

Hats in Court

Magistrates in England are divided on the question whether a woman who appears without a hat in a court of justice is showing disrespect to the majesty of the law. According to the secretary of the Magistrates' Association, there is "no legal basis for insisting that a woman must wear a hat in court"; so that, apparently, "On with her hat!" is as much the expression of a whim of Authority as was "Off with her head!" in another famous court.

Nor is it much easier to defend. It imputes disrespect, where none is intended, from the viewpoints of a convention and a tradition that are both out of touch with present circumstances. For such a verdict from the Bench has no support from Mrs. Grundy, who does not hesitate, today, to bow to the hatless woman.

American News Abroad

There have always been those who have taken it for granted that because some so-called American news printed in other countries is trash, therefore all American news is being badly handled by the foreign press. Others, holding that when nothing extraordinary happens there is no news, believe that on the whole the treatment of American news abroad is about as good as can be expected.

The reason why so much of American political news will not bear reporting outside the United States, is that it is not intelligible abroad unless coupled with a considerable amount of background.

In defense of the editors concerned, it can be said that their available space is less than in American newspapers, and that treatment of American news is on the whole better than that of any other country. The fact that their newspapers do not give that intimate report of American life which some may think desirable, is offset by the fact that the majority of the films exhibited abroad are American films, the best of which convey a certain aspect of social life in the United States. In addition, weekly commentaries broadcast from New York offer listeners in English-speaking countries a careful and extremely interesting explanation of the constantly changing scene in American political life. Their popularity is likely to do more than anything else to lead editors to consider whether they are not after all giving too much space to mere sensationalism.

It is, however, useful to reflect that the mere narration of events, admittedly the province of the ordinary newspaper, can in itself constitute only a small part of the interchange of ideas that goes to make up the degree of understanding between countries. A narrative such as that afforded by the Old Testament of the history of a people during a certain epoch of the world's history, is more likely to absorb our interest by reason of those smaller incidents which reveal the manner of living and the state of mind of the people who lived in those days, than the record of whole campaigns with the number of cities overthrown and the number of those slain.

It is probably equally true to say in this day and hour that it is the relation of these matters of seemingly lesser importance that contributes most to understanding between nations, even though the narrative of events must, of necessity, go on and be truthfully done. Most important of all, however, is the elimination of sensationalism—correcting an unnatural and morbid taste—from these records.

Also in Line

Ice Cream

A little lemon-colored automobile came down the street, jingling a peal of silvery bells, and someone said: "Quick! It's the ice cream man. Ask Fred if he doesn't want to get ice cream for dinner." Fred was the Filipino butler and there was an implication that he would be delighted not to have to make the dessert.

A strange thing. Ice cream from a wagon in the street. I am sure it gives employment to a lot of people, and that is good in itself; but somehow, ice cream, from a cart! If we had got our ice cream from a cart when I was a child, it would have kept me from one of the pleasantest memories of my childhood.

I don't suppose we made ice cream eight times during the summer, and that is why I remember it so pleasantly. It never had a chance to pall on us.

My father would sit on the porch, reading his mail, and a new weekly from England, rocking in the pale-fawn-colored "porch rocker" and looking up now and again at the branches of the pines, waving like great clusters of feathers, and at the smoky line of the foothills far in the distance. And he would pass over the letters as he read them to my mother, who liked to lean forward, elbows on her knees, holding papers well out in front of her as she read them, rocking a little. And he would say, "Don't you think we might have some ice cream today?" And my mother would say: "Why, yes, I suppose we might. What kind would you like?" That was really her way of saying, indulgently, "Anything you like we can have for you, my dear," for she knew that he would want vanilla—never thought that any kind of ice cream but vanilla ever amounted to much.

* * *

"Oh, vanilla, I guess. Is there plenty of cream?"

"Yes. I'll go see about it." She would tell the cook.

"Yes'm," the cook would cry. "I'll git me out my double boiler and cook up de custard right away, sho' nuf."

Getting the ice out of the ice house was a kind of treasure hunt, for the great blocks, buried in the dead of winter in the coarse, cork-like sawdust. I used to open the door at one end of the icehouse and jump down into the sawdust in my bare feet. It was cold and damp, and smelled wonderfully clean.

By the time the custard was ready and the ice pounded, and the great sack of rock salt brought out, the freezer had been set on a bench by the back door, alongside the tin handbasin my father liked to wash his hands in when he came from the garden. It was a wonderful handbasin, bright and gleaming, and in the morning, when he used it, caught great flashes of sunlight over his shoulder, throwing them up in a golden shower into his face.

The cook took in the freezing chamber to fill it with custard. George, the handyman, put a thin layer of chipped ice in the bottom, around the stem of the dasher. Then the freezer, with ice packed around it, intermingled with rock salt. "Gwine be as good ice cream as you kin git anywhar, honey!" cook would cry.

Then we'd turn the freezer. George would get it started. The cook said it made all the difference with ice cream, what kind of a start it got to the freezing. But when she had turned her attention to something else, he would let me turn the handle. When I could feel it turning with more and more difficulty I was delighted, for that meant that soon I could have the dasher.

* * *

My father would come around the corner of the porch on his way to see how low the reservoir was getting. "Making ice cream, are you?" he would say, kindly implying that this was my idea, and that it was a very good one.

My mother would come along, too. "George, be sure and cover it over well with burlap. The last time it got a little soft, I thought." And to me, "I suppose you're waiting for the dasher."

"It's done, Missy," George would say at length. And we'd scrape away some of the salt and ice, and take the clamp off, and wipe the edge of the freezing chamber carefully so no salt could fall in and then, saying "Um-mmm-mmm," pull the dasher.

"George!" the cook would shout, well aware what point we had reached. "You let Missy hab dat dasha. Doan' you go grabbin' it fo' youseff, now, you hyar me?"

But George and I had an understanding about that. We would take the dasher to his bench at the end of the woodbin, and divide it between us. Why not? I only helped with the freezing.

And at dinner my father would say, smiling kindly, "What, ice cream? My, that's nice," as if he'd never imagined we were going to have it.

It is a great deal less work, I can see, to get the dinner ice cream from a cart in the street. But I have been thinking lately that I am going to buy a hand freezer, and make the neighborhood wood and coal man fetch me some chopped ice, and buy a sack of rock salt because I would like to pull a dasher out again, and remember.

JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

In the Middle Country

By Frank L. Perrin

One who undertakes to review the political history of the United States for the period beginning with the launching of the New Deal program of legislation, adverse court decisions, and the proposed reorganization of the Supreme Court, will be inclined to the conclusion that the aims of the Administration have been more or less paternalistic. One of the perplexing problems in 1933, and even before that year, was that of the American farmer. No one, as it has been proved, knew the answer, or the way to solve the problem. Despite this lack of certainty, the assurance was offered that the incoming intellectuals assembled under the aegis of the New Deal high command would soon find a way to restore prosperity to the people of the corn and cattle belt.

Invited into the inner circle was Mr. Henry Wallace, at one time, and even then, if not now, a disciple of the old school of Republicans. Mr. Wallace was known as an advocate of the controversial plan known familiarly as the McNary-Haugen bounty system, designed to operate to peg the price of wheat at a point where the competition of world market prices would not be felt. This was but one of the proposals by which prosperity was to be restored to the people of the Great Middle Country. Beef and pork prices were to be advanced by a prorated destruction of so-called surplus cattle and pigs. Bounties were offered to farmers who would allow a portion of their land to remain idle. By scarcity, and higher prices imposed upon the consumer, we were told that, whatever our plight, we would share our fortunes and misfortunes more equally than ever before.

* * *

Many things have happened in the years since 1933. But it is not recorded that, through the operation of any of the devices proposed and imposed, greater prosperity has come to the people of the farm belt. Even nature seemed to intervene to defy and defeat the puerile processes so hopefully imposed. After the slaughter of thousands and thousands of cattle and pigs in the effort to increase the value of those spared, other herds were decimated by drought. Millions of acres in what came to be known as the "dust bowl" failed to produce their prescribed quota of bread. To artificially created shortages were those added by the failure of rains in some sections, and by wind and flood in others.

Despite all these things, misfortunes, mistakes and a yielding to what many now admit were false philosophies, the American farmer who was forehanded and prosperous a decade ago has survived and maintained a fair measure of his economic balance. This fact, I believe, can be maintained by convincing proof. Ahead, as this is written, lies a circuitous route leading through the corn belt, across the prairies, to the base of Pike's Peak, and into the delta of the Upper South. Along the way the sober, tempered judgment of Governors, agriculturists, expert observers, and the man-in-the-street, will be sought. These will be asked to express their estimate of the concrete value of experimental legislation, national and local, by which it has been sought, through resort to synthetic processes, to increase our national income and restore our national credit by borrowing and spending.

* * *

Unless actual contact with those in a position to speak with first-hand knowledge born of experience convinces the inquirer to the contrary, it is anticipated that many of those who have not profited by the generous benefactions provided will admit that they have reached the point where they will agree that the way we have been following is not the American way. In the States of the Middle West there are the sons and grandsons, the daughters and granddaughters, of the pioneers who reclaimed the prairies and valleys and built homes, and cities, and churches, and colleges. They and their forbears survived the years of poverty and hardship which followed the close of the war of the '60's, not by dependence upon Washington, but by thrift and hard work. Many of those along the way remember.

There are others who may be glad to testify. These are the neighbors whose parents came to America from lands beyond the seas. They came, not to seek, but to escape from dominant paternalism. In these neighborhoods reside those who must decide before election day next year, if they have not already decided, whether or not they wish to continue along the way marked out in the early months of 1933. No departure from that course is promised. It may be that is otherwise indicated.

The Wide Horizon

Social Service Today

By George Aubrey Hastings

The National Conference of Social Work reached its sixty-sixth milepost in a time of change and challenge. Its annual meeting in Buffalo recently was a vantage point from which to survey progress in the perspective of two-thirds of a century, and to appraise the responsibilities which loom up ahead.

The expansion of the Conference itself reflects growth in the broad field in which it exercises leadership. At its first meeting in New York less than 100 delegates participated. While the Conference now has a membership of 8,000, it includes less than a quarter of the social workers counted in the last census.

The Conference is a forum only. It "exists to facilitate discussion of the problems and methods of practical human improvement, to increase the efficiency of agencies and institutions devoted to this cause, and to disseminate information." It does not formulate programs, but its deliberations and discussions have played an important part in shaping policies and activities in its field.

Even the term social work as understood by social workers themselves—and often less understood by the average citizen—is vague and inadequate. Putting sociology and professional vocabulary aside, one leader has defined it as "helping people in trouble." It is more, for it involves helping people to keep out of trouble. Increasingly it embraces prevention as well as palliation and care. While in the past it has aimed primarily to temper adverse conditions to the underprivileged, its larger future seeks a sounder and better life for the entire community.

* * *

Likewise, while the term social work is relatively new, its essential content is not. Social welfare in this country stems from the concept of the Elizabethan Poor Law of England, under which the State was the residuary legatee of all uncared-for poverty. From the early days of the republic, this responsibility was recognized by state and local governments. However, progress in adapting public administration to growing needs and changing conditions in the field was slow and it remained for private, voluntary study of the problems involved to develop sounder understanding and improved techniques.

The clearest trend in social welfare is the absorption of activities as a part of public administration in increasing number and at accelerated rate. The private agency has experimented with methods of meeting various situations, demonstrated the effectiveness of certain methods, and stimulated social legislation to make possible the transfer of social services to public funds. Uncle Sam has become the leading social worker from the standpoint of expenditures, personnel and range of services.

To show the debit and credit side of the ledger of the years in the field of social welfare would be a task of magnitude. A few items are suggestive. On the credit side appear a steady increase in organizations and activities both voluntary and public; larger funds from private benevolence, Foundations, trust funds, Community Chests and the public treasury to support such activities; more searching study of conditions and causes making for poverty, delinquency and distress, and a sounder fact basis on which to build programs; more specialized treatment of various classes needing aid and care, and more individualized treatment; more preventive and constructive effort; more progressive social legislation and improved administration in both public and private agencies; better public health facilities; the steady infiltration of social services into government and their recognition as a standard function; increased understanding of environmental and economic factors, and, in the last few years, social security and unemployment insurance systems.

* * *

On the debit side must be set down the fact that social work has developed unevenly in the country as a whole, with more rapid progress in urban than rural areas. The evil of child labor, too, still exists. The largest item on this side of the ledger, however, is failure to deal adequately and constructively with the problem of relief incident to prolonged unemployment in the depression decade. This is true in spite of social security unemployment insurance and vast expenditures for cash, work and commodity relief. The National Conference met this year in the shadow of one of the greatest problems of modern times. The experience of both public and private agencies there set forth may well be explored further as a guide for the future. Not only social work and government but every citizen has a stake in the solution of this problem. In spite of its progress and achievements, social work today cannot shut its eyes to the challenge of one-third of the nation still "ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed."

Yet as the Welfare Council of New York points out, the extension of social services depends on capacity of pay whether from private pocketbooks or the public purse. Expenditures for public welfare, it holds, should not fall low enough to weaken human reserves of physical and moral stamina, but also must not drain off too much of the national income. If the National Conference can promote a balance between essential social services and reasonable costs it will serve both the needy and the nation.

Summer on the Beach

A finger
on the sand
tracing
some
inconsequential
thing . . .
Far off
across the waves
a cool
white sail,
and the slow arm raised
in hail
and
farewell.

JOHN RITCHEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JULY 8, 1939

PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER — Wide World

French Democracy Marks Time

By Pierre Brossolette · **Foreign Editor, Le Populaire, Paris**

IT IS EASY to understand why the granting of "full powers" to the Government headed by M. Edouard Daladier should have aroused—in Paris and elsewhere—certain apprehensions concerning the future of the Parliamentary regime in France. Never before has a Premier obtained such wide powers for so long a period of time.

* * *

After its experiments with despotism and with absolute power, first under the Monarchy and then under the reigns of the two Napoleons, the French nation has sought a guarantee against the return of autarchy in the strict and permanent control exercised by Parliament over the Government. Since 1871, the rule has constantly been that there can be no law, no budget, unless it is first voted by the two Houses. And now a Government, already in possession of very wide powers since October, 1938, finds itself invested until Nov. 30—practically the end of the year—with sovereign powers which enable it not only to promulgate the budget for next year, but also to decide whether the 1940 elections shall be adjourned or not, to change the electoral regime, or even, if it so pleases, to abolish public meetings and the freedom of the press.

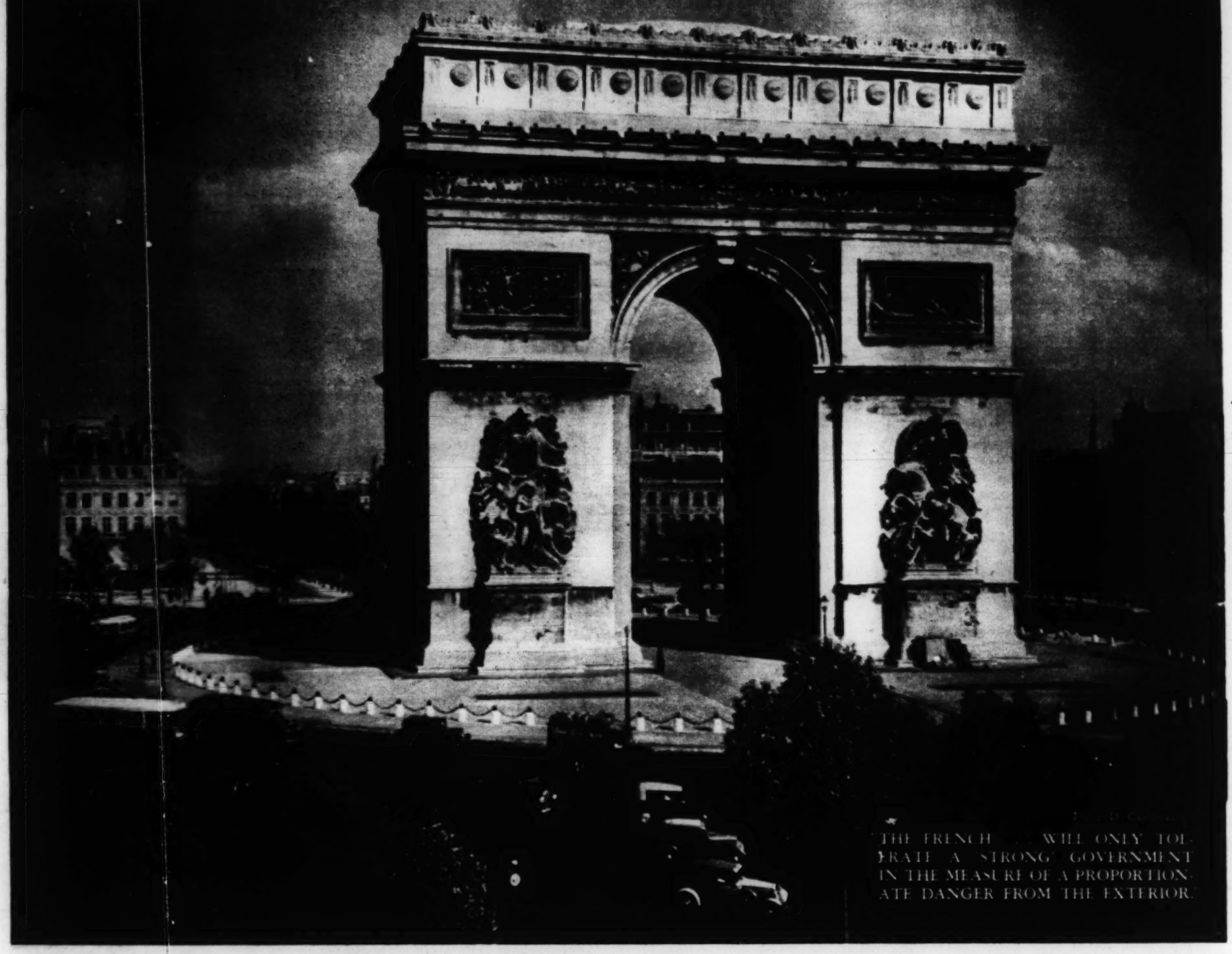
Never since the time of Napoleon III have such extreme powers been granted to any sovereign. Never, even during the World War, has Parliamentary control ceased to function as completely as it has today. It is therefore not difficult to understand the apprehension that has manifested itself that Parliamentary institutions are on the decline in France, and that the unprecedented powers granted to M. Daladier are really the first step toward an authoritarian regime, or to employ the accepted phrase, toward a species of totalitarianism.

Naturally, the Government denies any wish to introduce into France the slightest form of a totalitarian regime and regards all suppositions of this kind as prejudicial. Its thesis is that the country is actually faced with international difficulties such as it has never before known, that it is threatened by countries which derive considerable superiority in the realms of action and propaganda through their dictatorial regimes, and that if France wishes to surmount this grave obstacle it must meet exceptional circumstances by requiring a no less exceptional accommodation of its traditions of liberty. Once this is done, we are assured, once the danger is over, the Parliamentary regime will once more function normally.

Are these assurances absolutely sincere? Are not a certain number of people in the entourage of the head of the French Government saying that after all, even if the international sky should clear, it would be very pleasant to remain in power by means of a prolongation of the present exceptional state of affairs? And has not M. Daladier himself sometimes been moved by his extremely personal temperament to think that the salvation of France is synonymous with his own presence at the head of the Government? One cannot, of course, be sure of anything.

* * *

But that is not the real problem. In order to substitute an authoritarian regime for a Parliamentary one, the wish to do so is not sufficient. One must have the ability to accomplish it. Let us suppose that the present Government, or certain of its supporters, entertain such plans, the question arises as to whether they could obtain the



THE FRENCH . . . WILL ONLY TOLERATE A STRONG GOVERNMENT IN THE MEASURE OF A PROPORTIONATE DANGER FROM THE EXTERIOR

prolongation of their present powers, and whether they could make use of these powers to cause the disappearance of the liberties which still flourish throughout the country.

Naturally, the answer to this question varies according to the angle from which the evolution of the international situation is envisaged. There are three possibilities: that war is imminent; or, on the contrary, that a lasting "détente" is to be hoped for; or, lastly, the present tension is likely to be indefinitely prolonged.

In the case of war, the powers enjoyed by the Government would differ extensively from those granted to M. Daladier. In one sense they would be wider, since they would include censorship of press and radio and general requisition rights to supply the needs of national defense. But, on the other hand, there is little doubt that the Government would, from the outbreak of hostilities, become one of national union which would exclude all risk of any attempt for personal power, either by an individual or by a party. Furthermore, in more ways than one, collaboration between Parliament and the Government is indispensable in time of war.

* * *

So that, however paradoxical it may appear, war would probably lead to practices closer to Parliamentarianism than those at present employed. But this does not mean that either grave losses, or success due to the exceptional talents of a general, would not give the military element the temptation of assuming the essentials of power; similarly, following a prolonged and impoverishing conflict, the eventuality of social movements—through which democratic institutions might suffer profound changes—cannot be excluded. But these are only extreme possibilities, and rather theoretical ones even then, and they are only mentioned in order to make our examination scrupulously complete.

Let us suppose that, instead of culminating in war, the present situation should become markedly and permanently easier. In such a case it may be held as certain that the chances of success of totalitarian ideologies in France would become once more almost nonexistent. For it cannot be ignored that if M. Daladier has obtained exceptional powers, he did so by exploiting the gravity of the international situation. It furnished him with an extremely convenient argument for asking that the work of the Government might be neither hindered nor retarded by Parliamentary discussions. And if the opposition, to counter these practices, has abstained from having recourse to the means which it would have employed normally—campaigns of public meetings and social and political agitation—it is because it did not wish to give the impression abroad that the country was divided and thus increase the temptation that the adversaries of France might have to range themselves either against France or against its allies.

* * *

But it is self-evident that were the international tension eased, the opposition could make immediate use of all the means at its disposal, and if the necessity of financial national defense at all costs ceased to determine the working classes to bear without protest the crushing burden of taxation, France would see again, as it always has seen since 1871, the victory of the democratic forces, which, by elections and street manifestations, have always succeeded in breaking the retrograde action of a conservative press and of vested financial interests.

This does not mean that French democracy would not be faced by serious problems. The methods of Parliamentary discussion in France, which have existed for so long, are certainly an anachronism today. They need revising. The question would also be raised as to whether purely political assemblies are capable of intervening usefully and wisely in the social and economic realms which are so important today. But it is difficult to see why these problems should not be solved by the ordinary democratic methods, just as the religious, scholastic, and financial problems of the last century—which seemed, when they arose, just as hard to answer as the present social and economic difficulties—were solved. Recourse to authoritarian measures would not therefore appear inevitable; France is a country with a strong political education, and can in no way be compared in this respect with Germany or Italy in the days immediately preceding the establishment of Fascism in those countries.

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There remains therefore only the most obscure eventuality, the prolongation for an indefinite period of the present international tension. In such a case, it is certain that it would be extremely easy for the present Government to remain indefinitely in power and to maintain democratic rules and habits in ever-deepening abeyance. If the international situation has not cleared up by Nov. 30 it is difficult to see what would prevent M. Daladier at that time from asking for and obtaining the renewal of his "special powers."

There is also nothing to stop him then from adjourning for one or two years, if not longer, the elections which ought normally to be held in 1940, and thus avoid popular control as he has already avoided Parliamentary control. It is difficult to see, too, what could stop M. Paul Reynaud, the Finance Minister, from continuing to impose an anti-democratic fiscality by decree laws. The patriotic motives which now paralyze the opposition would continue to paralyze it if threats from abroad remained as serious. The despotism which characterizes the actions of the present Government could therefore continue, be accepted and become the rule, and it is possible that public opinion, gradually becoming accustomed to an exceptional regime corresponding to quite extraordinary circumstances, would end up by letting itself go, insensibly, to indifference and passive acceptance.

In the economic realm the risk is all the more appreciable in that the latest financial decree laws of M. Paul Reynaud are obviously the answer to preoccupations other than those of last November. Through those the government was trying above all to restore "confidence" among the middle classes by a return to the more classical theses of liberalism; more liberty was granted to enterprises by revising the limitations imposed upon them by the social legislation of 1936. In appearance at least, therefore, the constraint could pass as destined to re-establish what the economist terms a liberal regime.

But, obviously, the April decrees no longer have exclusively this aim. The systematic taxation of consumption gives the impression that the Government has secretly tried to prejudice industries producing articles for consumption in order to carry over the productive effort to factories useful to national defense. On the other hand, if the restrictions imposed by the 1936 laws on the liberty of employers when engaging labor have been gradually abolished by the Daladier Government, the April decrees have established new ones, particularly with regard to industries engaged in national defense. Thus the new decrees increase the authority of the Executive in the social and economic as well as in the political realms and tend to institute a beginning of "war economy," as such a state is described in totalitarian countries.

* * *

These remarks enable us to answer with a fair degree of accuracy the question of whether the granting of full powers to the Daladier Government is a stage on the way to the establishment of an authoritarian regime in France. It can be said of the French people that, deeply individualistic and "frondeurs," they will only tolerate a "strong" Government in the measure of a proportionate danger from the exterior. M. Daladier owes the extraordinary position which he has created for himself to Herr Adolf Hitler and Signor Benito Mussolini. When the danger which these two dictators represent disappears, France will return to its democratic practices. But it would be well that this day be not too long delayed. For nothing is as demoralizing for countries strongly attached to liberty as to remain in tutelage for a long period.

Have Conscientious Objectors a Case?

They Know War Is a Failure

By Oswald Garrison Villard

Former Editor of The Nation

IF THERE IS ONE THING above all others which stands out today it is that the system of military force and violence has failed. Most people will reply: "Why, look at the dictators; see how they are putting it over by force." My statement is still the truth. It looked in 1918 as if the Allies and the United States had ended war and safeguarded democracy and forever thrashed the Germans, and, as Woodrow Wilson proudly boasted, made it impossible for anybody even to suggest a revival of German imperialistic desires. Today, Europe is torn with fear. Another World War is momentarily expected by some of the best informed foreign observers, and all the great nations are in a mad race for armaments with which to out-threaten each other, so that their monthly deficits, largely due to armaments, aggregate $1,000,000,000.

The Treaty of Versailles has been torn up by Adolf Hitler and every phase of the victory by force in 1918 has gone or is going. What is left is Communism, Fascism, and National Socialism, all creations of the World War and the peace; no one can guess what kind of isms will be the product of the next war, unless they shall be anarchism and chaos. As for the prevention of war by armaments, both Stanley Baldwin and Franklin Roosevelt have publicly declared that this can end only in complete economic collapse or war; the former declared that an armament race means "war and not peace," and that "civilization cannot endure another such shock" as in 1914–18.

Hand in hand with all this is the sinister revival of the doctrine that the individual is created solely to serve the State and not the State the citizen. In all the totalitarian countries regimentation is complete, and the doctrine controls that the only proper death is on the battlefield, that the entire life of individual and State must be subordinated to preparations for war, and war itself, so that Germany and Italy are today industrially as mobilized as if actually fighting. What is more serious, if less apparent, is that every day the democracies similarly arm, the nearer they approach thereby to totalitarian States and advance toward Communism or Fascism with their subjugation of the individual. Of this the latest proof is the introduction of conscription in England and the general agreement that there will soon have to be rigid control in that country of exports and imports and planning of the whole economic life for war if England is to be ready for a life and death struggle with the dictators.

Now what is the individual citizen to do who sees in these trends and in the military system not only death to liberty, and economic destruction, but the imperilling of civilization itself, as Mr. Baldwin felt in 1935? What shall they do who believe with John Middleton Murray that "in defending Democracy by war we shall lose it forever; in defending Christianity by force we shall annihilate it. . . ."? Obviously only passive resistance remains and absolute refusal to place temporal power above the spiritual. More and more people are coming to the belief that the position of the conscientious objector is the only sound and rational one. This is no longer the position of a few undistinguished individuals. It is held even by so distinguished a man as the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, than whom there is no more influential church leader in the United States. Here is how he has put the problem as it seems to him:

> There are few tragedies in a man's life more difficult to bear than a conflict between two great loyalties, love of country and love of Christ.

(Continued on page 12)

Harris and Ewing

FOUR MILLION SAID "KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR"—The Veterans of Foreign Wars Presented These Petitions From All Over the United States to Congress, April 27, 1938. Front Row, Left to Center, Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada; Mrs. Laurie M. Schertle, National President, Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Senator Key Pittman; William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House; Scott P. Squyres, Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars

They Make Democracy Meaningless

By Aurel Kolnai

Author of "War Against the West"

THE PRINCIPLE OF "conscientious objection to war"—that is, the right claimed by the individual citizen to refuse, on the ground of his pacifist convictions, participation in acts of war—makes the principle of democracy meaningless. The two principles are mutually incompatible. The citizen who enjoys political rights and contributes to the formation of the community's will, who participates in political sovereignty and (in a legally ensured manner) brings his influence to bear on public issues, is co-responsible for government decisions and for the community's fate. Therefore, it is a logical implication that the public authority should be able to count upon his co-operation in case of emergency, particularly when the community is vitally threatened.

On the other hand, whoever arrogates to himself an absolute right to follow his individual conscience, irrespective of public decisions and of urgent national interests, renounces thereby implicitly his share in rulership. If the public will is not recognized to be binding upon him, it must be interpreted as a will alien to his own. He may still be granted personal rights and liberties, but his essential status in relation to the public authority is that of a subject, not of a citizen proper. The anarchist individual (in the widest sense of the term) may attain some form of mutual arrangement with the organized society in which he is compelled to live, whose services he requires and in a sense reciprocates: but he cannot be a fully qualified member of a self-governing community of freemen.

Thus, strictly speaking, conscientious objection implies a departure from the conception of democracy: a regression toward an ostensibly "unlimited," but in fact more rudimentary idea of liberty which conceives of man, not as a ruler of the earth together with his equals, but as an unruly subject who strives to escape, as best he can, from the pressure of an absolute state-power. It corresponds to the mental model of a state divided into ambitious kingship on one side, half-oppressed subjects on the other; not of a state in which the citizen is king. This kind of yearning for liberty is characteristic of a stage of political immaturity.

Accomplished and responsible liberty—liberty at the stage of adulthood, as it were—is no longer subject to this thoughtless drive for extension, this mania for obtaining "more and more"; it has become aware of its ineluctable dependency on the elements of order and power; it has acquired wisdom instead of mere impetuosity, a many-sided vision of its own problem instead of a naïve insistence on increasing easiness and laxity of progress; it has come to experience the necessity of being secured and protected, not merely extended and elaborated.

The boy, relying on the father's basic omnipotence and irremovable presence, is safe to kick against the fetters of his tutelage and to clamor for more freedom in such or other matters; the grown-up man, however, is bound to govern and discipline himself, to supply for himself the moderating functions which the father has formerly exercised. Otherwise, life will hold heavy chastisements and penalties in store for him.

If democracy relapses into an anarchic mood, or reveals its incapacity to overcome the remnants of an anarchic and unbalanced conception of liberty, its doom will be sealed. The conscientious objector who successfully defies the democratic state, forcing it (theoretically speaking) to flinch from a necessary war or worsening its chances of victory in an actual war, is likely to jeopardize his liberty in a more elementary and comprehensive

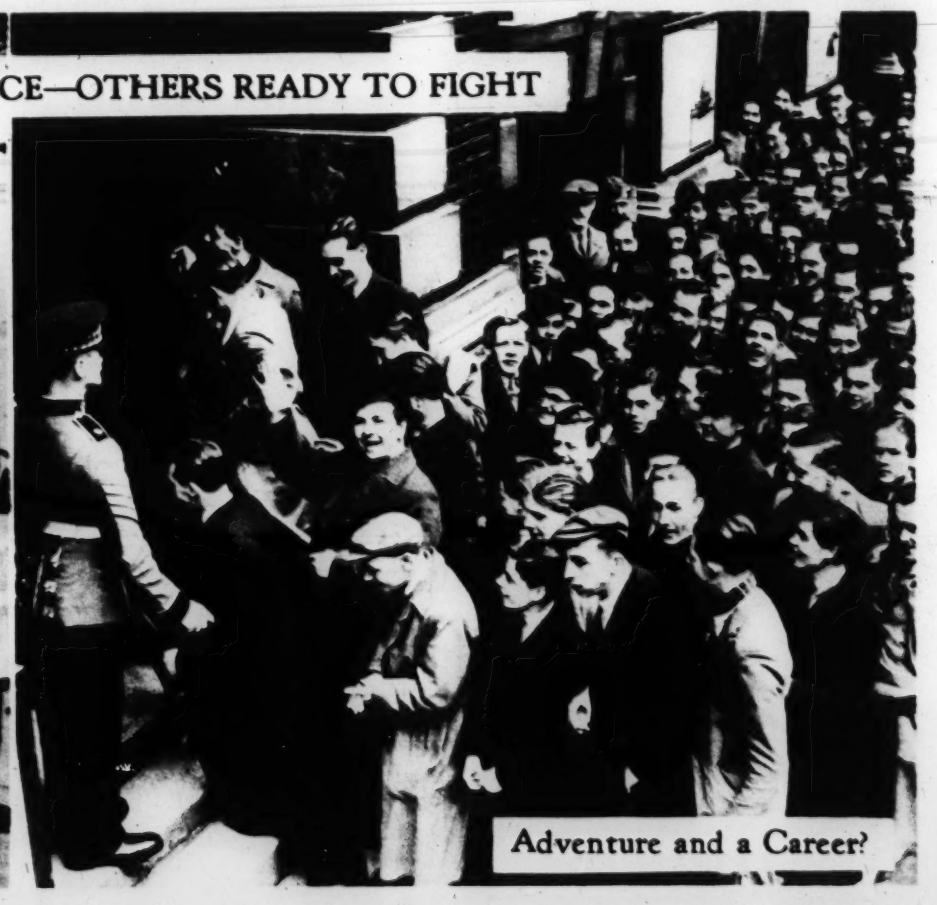
(Continued on page 12)

YOUTHS WHO DEMAND PEACE—OTHERS READY TO FIGHT

The World War Not Forgotten

Wide World

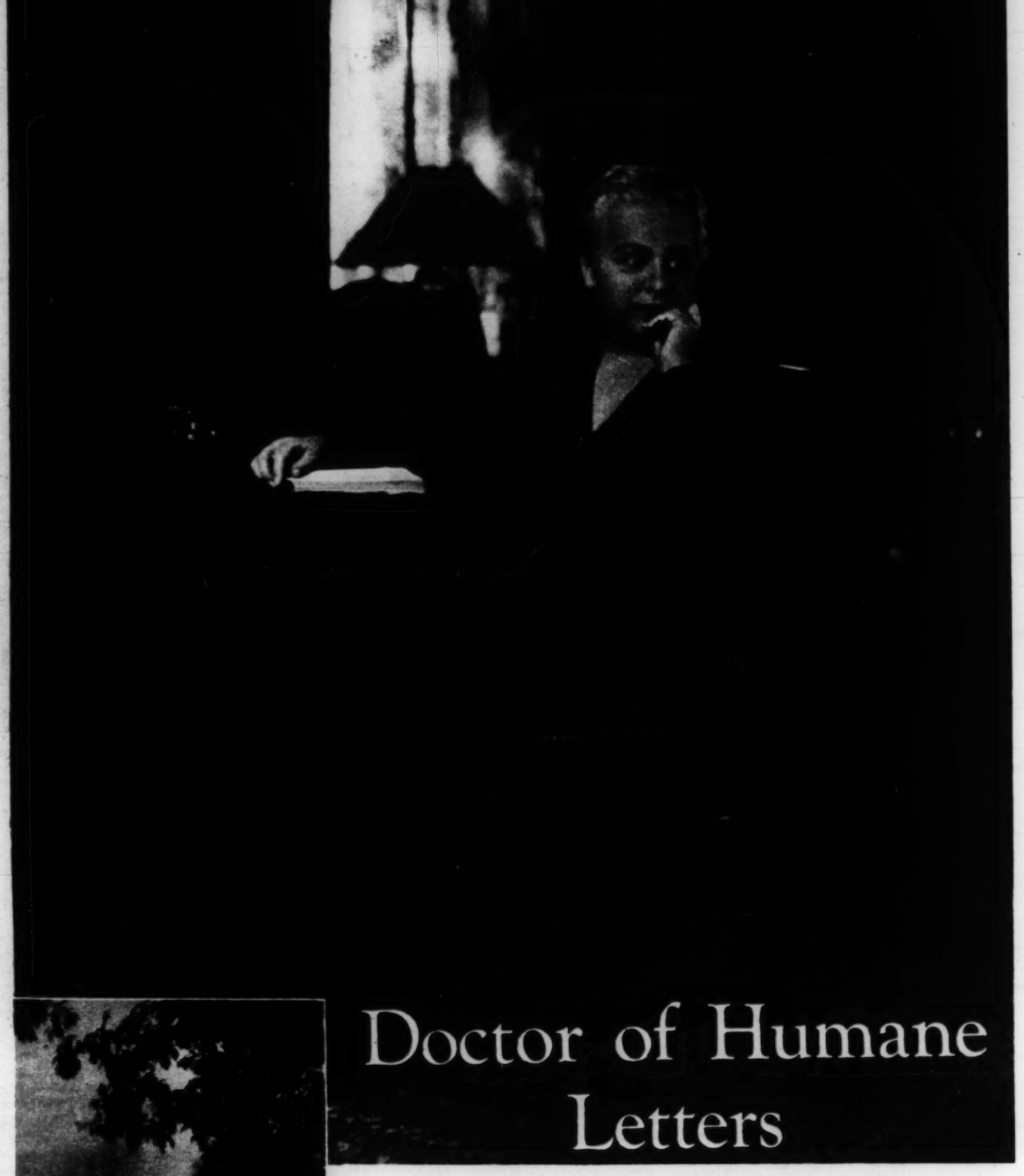
LONDON PARADERS PROTEST CONSCRIPTION—Last Month the No-Conscription League Held a Procession of Protest in London Against a Proposal to Compel a Million to Take Up Arms



Adventure and a Career?

Wide World

BRITISH ARMY RECRUITS LEAVE FOR TRAINING QUARTERS—Enlistments in England Are Far Above the Peacetime Average, Despite the Conscription Program Proposed by Premier Chamberlain



Hoffman Studio

MRS. ELISABETH MUSER NEILSON in the President's House, Which Is Seen Above Across Paradise Pond at Smith College

Doctor of Humane Letters

'Presiding Genius of President's House' at Smith, Speaks of Her Work

By Elisabeth Muser Neilson

As Told to Millicent Taylor

Among the honorary degrees awarded by Smith College last month was L. H. D., Doctor of Humane Letters, awarded to Elisabeth Muser Neilson, wife of William Allan Neilson, Smith's retiring president. The citation for Mrs. Neilson was as follows:

"Elisabeth Muser Neilson, presiding genius of the President's House of Smith College, and dispenser of its hospitality, who has supplemented the labors of the faculty and administration by her unofficial and unobtrusive interest in the human and aesthetic sides of the college, and influenced potently the tone and quality of its life."

YOU ASKED ME how I felt when I learned that Smith College wished to award me the Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters this June. I can only say that I thought I could not accept it, that degrees should be given for scholarship, and that I must refuse. Then because it seems that degrees are sometimes awarded for other reasons, I was persuaded to accept this honor. But I do not know what I can say here that is of special interest. To deserve any such recognition I have done nothing extraordinary; and I see much that I wish I could have done for the college in these years since my husband came here as president.

The life of a college president's wife is extremely varied and very, very full. One's day may contain anything from entertaining a Maharajah to cutting spinach in the garden. I have tried at all times not to be swallowed up in the position—to keep time for myself, and of course when the children were little, to give them the care and companionship they should have. If one is to do good work it is essential to be oneself; and in order to maintain this in the midst of many duties I early realized that I must keep clearly in mind the importance of balance between my personal life and my more public duties and opportunities in the college community. It seems to me unfortunate to try to do so much in a social way that one becomes merely a Something Very Tired But Functioning.

From time to time I have attended lectures, followed courses in French literature and Italian, and continually developed my musical interests. The quartet for years met in this house, coming in quite informally. These activities keep me refreshed and bring into the home many different interests. The courses I have taken bring me into contact with the college girls, too, in a way that is most delightful. I very much like the earnestness and sincerity one sees in them when in their classes.

I am not a college woman myself, and this, together with the fact that I am European, has, I think, been a great help to me in enabling me to evaluate the life here. College I can look upon with a certain detachment that I am glad to have. It remains fresh to me. Also, I do not accept its sense of values unquestioningly. It has, as it were, to prove itself. The girls, too, I can see from the point of view of an outsider.

You ask me how these American college girls seem to me, then. I am struck by the difference in maturity between American and European girls. American girls are astonishingly mature in certain ways, quite immature in others. In facing difficulties they are marvelous. When the depression wiped out the funds of many who had never in their lives known financial stringency, they went right to work with great courage and frankness, earning their way and doing without things most cheerfully. I never cease noting their incredible fearlessness. Nothing daunts them. Where a European finds them immature is, I think, in their inability to handle abstract questions, and in dealing with their own emotional life.

I have had them here in small groups, and always in an informal way, so that conversation is easier. Big teas and such functions, I feel, do not belong to our time. What I have always tried to do is to break through the foolish idea that social life to be agreeable must be superficial. Instead, it has a wealth which lies all around us for the taking. We have had music, here—the music department has always been most generous about helping—and sometimes we have had good conversation. The girls have sat around on the floor and the talk has been, on the whole, I think, real. There has been no feeling of grown-ups and children. It is certainly very bad for them to be treated as if they were not grown up and responsible individuals.

Movies are a help in starting conversation and destroying self-consciousness. They all go to the movies, so if one has seen the same pictures one has a point of contact. Through discussing with them what makes a picture good or poor, how this and that star acted, one can get to know a small and intimate group fairly well without seeming to discuss anything personal. Most of all, I hope I have helped them to realize the value of independent judgment.

As I said before, I like them best when in class with them. They are so keen and often have such a sincere interest in their subjects. The self-help girls I especially admire. One feels that democracy really does work. These girls, earning their way through college, are outstanding and are universally respected. They step so easily and naturally from work as a waitress to taking charge of a student assembly. This is peculiarly American and worth while.

You ask what I think young people need. I should say a better evaluation of tradition, and a certain inner courtesy which has to do with an imaginative attitude toward the needs of the older person.

What I have tried to do in my life here is to bring people together in small enough groups to keep intercourse from being perfunctory, and to place the emphasis upon individuality and not position. Position is negligible, and I feel that there is a tremendous overvaluation of it.

My years here have been very rich. Particularly have I enjoyed the distinguished guests we have had. There have, of course, been all kinds, from famous scholars to the Grandmother of the

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Courtesy Smith College Press Board

MUSIC IS IMPORTANT AT SMITH—In Informal Affairs at the President's House as Well as in Collegiate Studies

Life Under a Protectorate

Czechs of Bohemia-Moravia Find Themselves Subjected to National Socialist Imperialism but Cherish Hopes of Regaining Their Liberty

By M. R. Shapley

THE WORLD OUTSIDE knows that Czechoslovakia has disappeared and that in its place there exists what has been described as the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, over which a Protector rules as the personal representative of the German Reich Chancellor and Führer.

This new situation began on March 15 last when the German troops occupied the country. It startled the world, because it was so patent a breach of all that Adolf Hitler and his close associates had publicly declared. It clearly revealed that National Socialist foreign policy had set its course toward an imperialism, which would achieve its end at whatever costs.

Nowadays, less than three months after the military occupation, there is all-too-reliable evidence that the Germans are out to run this territory as if it were merely a part of the Third Reich. The goal is the absolute uniformity of the Czechs on a National Socialist basis, with the Germans playing the part of the overlord in the grand manner which most civilized people had begun to think was a thing of the past in Eurone.

The first evidence that this is a protectorate of the Third Reich is conveyed to the foreigner when he attempts to enter the country. Formerly, the Czechoslovak, upon the presentation of a proper passport, would issue a visa. But now the prospective visitor is questioned in such a way as to indicate that he would do better to travel elsewhere. For Czechs, it is a long, tedious process to obtain the necessary papers for leaving the country, and they consider themselves fortunate if they get out at all.

* * *

But once in Prague, what a different city presents itself to the person who knew it in earlier days! The buildings remain. The Hradcany still stands out magnificently above the Vltava, the Charles Bridge, the Old Town Square, and the charming baroque palaces of the Mala Strand have not lost their ancient beauty.

But the real Prague—that which constitutes the life and atmosphere of this city—is being crushed. Formerly, one came here for a breath of democratic air after a sojourn in totalitarian states, to an island of freedom in which European literature was still to be obtained and where fundamental issues could be openly discussed.

Today, Prague is as much a German city as force can make it. Now, there are only the whisperings round café tables or in private homes, the fears of arrest by the Gestapo (secret police), and the heavy hand of political and racial reaction everywhere.

* * *

The new political orientation began last September, after the Munich Agreement. It had developed to such a degree before March 15 that there were but two parties in Parliament and only one of these—the so-called conservative—was functioning. Then followed the establishment of a single all-national party, which appears quite innocuous, but which has been prevented from functioning properly because of the activities of the Czech Fascists, whose recent demands duplicate what the extreme National Socialists have enforced in Germany. The activities of these Fascists appear to be either the result of encouragement from the German authorities or are such that they can only benefit the Germans should they desire later to intervene still further on the grounds that the Czechs themselves cannot maintain internal order.

This latter is an eventuality which is considered possible by many Czechs today. There is even less reason today for any more direct German interference than there was on March 15 last. People are going about their business in the ordinary way and any idea of armed resistance is out of the question, since the Czechs have been deprived of their arms and know what a welcome excuse this would be for the Gestapo to swing into action. Up to the present, though a few concentration camps have been established, the majority of the arrests made have been more for information than for any other purpose. Many prominent Czechs—professors, journalists, and others—have been questioned in this way, but very few of them have been detained longed than 48 hours.

Apart from politics, in the realms of culture and of economics everything is being done to Germanize the land as fast as possible. The statements of Adolf Hitler, of Protector Constantin von Neurath and others have all emphasized that Bohemia-Moravia would be far better off as a protectorate than as an independent republic because of the greater freedom it would enjoy.

Yet what is happening in the realm of culture? It was to be expected that German would be made an official language, side by side with Czech; that German and Czech street signs would appear in the chief cities. But that was merely a first step. The German censor is today busy everywhere. All newspapers, periodicals, and books from the democratic countries which were considered anti-German have been banned. Many of the Czech classics are now forbidden in school libraries and bookshops because of their nationalist tendencies.

There are only about 60,000 Germans in Prague, yet their cultural needs must be catered for in three theaters. The last of these to be taken over is the famous Stavovské Divadlo (Estates Theater), which was an annex of the Czech National Theater, and of particular historical significance to musicians, since Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni," was first performed here in October, 1787. The financial upkeep of these theaters will have to be borne by public funds, which means that the Czechs will be taxed to pay for encouraging German culture at the expense of their own. The strenuous efforts which are also being made to control all branches of public education from the university downward is quite contrary to the cultural autonomy which was promised to the Czechs less than three months ago.

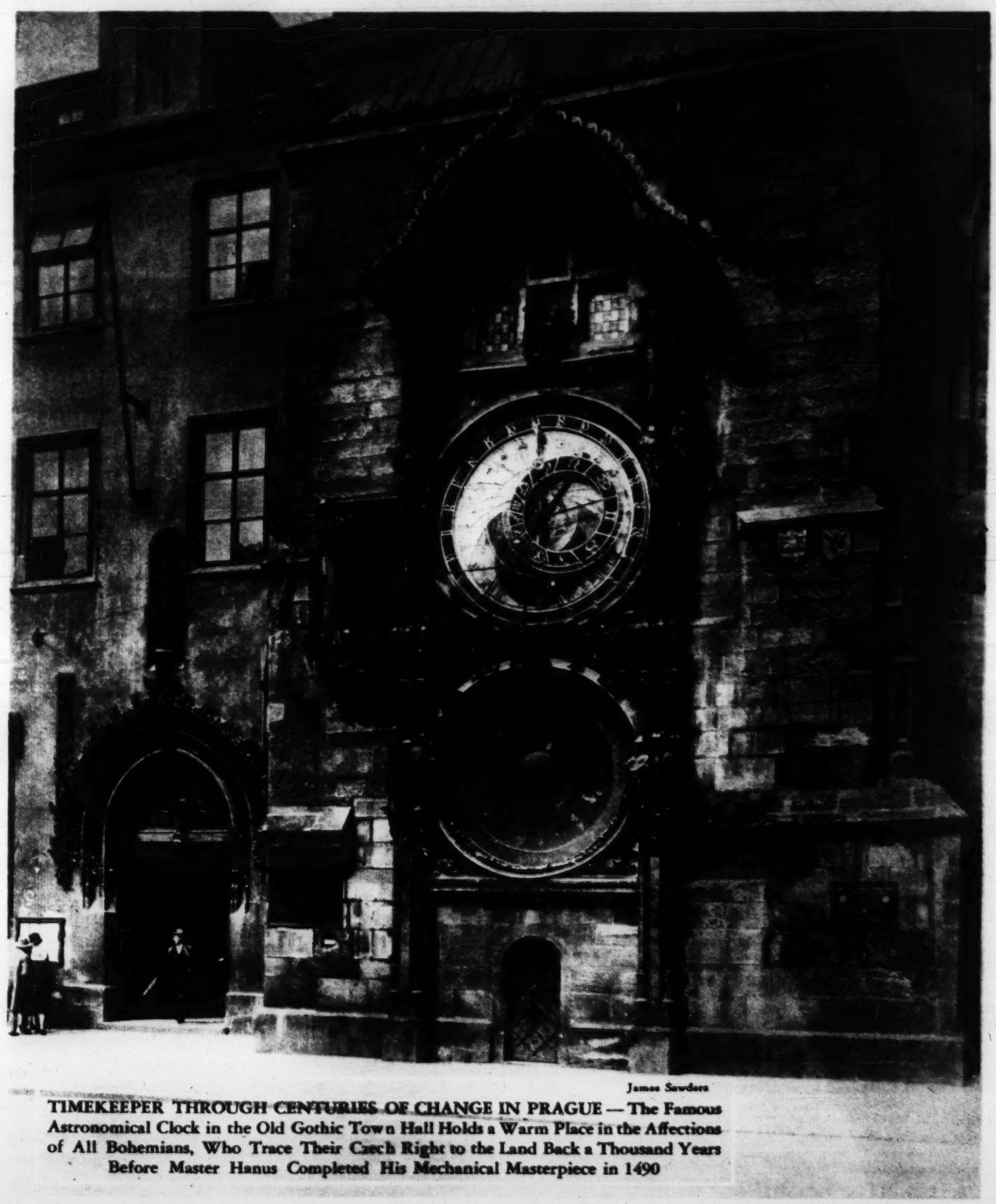
In the economic field, the Germanization of industry has proceeded at a tremendous pace. Aryanization in reality means Germanization, since the businesses taken from Jews are rarely allowed to find their way into Czech hands.

Bohemia-Moravia, which formerly had an excellent foreign trade balance, has become simply an economic annex of Germany. Practically all trade, recent figures show, is already with the Reich, and the gold and foreign exchange reserves are at the disposal of the invaders. Czech manufacturers, being no longer permitted to purchase raw materials from abroad, have to work at the bidding of the Reich. Bohemia-Moravia has now come within the sphere of the German Four-Year Plan, and the military and economic needs of the Reich have to be the Protectorate's first concern. The Skoda Works, the famous armaments firm, is working night and day, but its output is going to Germany and its allies.

The National Socialists are looking to Bohemia-Moravia also for the solution of their labor scarcity problem. Thousands of Czech workers have already been "voluntarily" sent to work in German factories and Czech servant girls in a number of districts have been asked to volunteer for service in the Reich—but if the requisite number is not forthcoming, they will be compelled to go.

The fear that the Czech crown (kroner) will soon be replaced by the German mark has led to a wave of bitterly careless spending in Prague, as when inflation is expected. But there is this difference. The Germans have already taken away to the Reich such large quantities of the things they require that stores are very low, and there are no prospects of their being replenished.

The Czechs are naturally despondent, but they have not surrendered their hopes. In fact, they confidently believe that a change must come, and are determined that whether it comes in one generation or 20, they will not surrender their national heritage.



James Sawders

TIMEKEEPER THROUGH CENTURIES OF CHANGE IN PRAGUE — The Famous Astronomical Clock in the Old Gothic Town Hall Holds a Warm Place in the Affections of All Bohemians, Who Trace Their Czech Right to the Land Back a Thousand Years Before Master Hanus Completed His Mechanical Masterpiece in 1490

PLANNING A CITY OF THE FUTURE—Norman Bel Geddes, Designer of the General Motors "Highways and Horizons" Exhibit at the New York World's Fair, Is Seen, Between the Legs of an Assistant, Studying a Detail of His Model of a Municipality of Tomorrow

Seeking Forms That Function

By Janet Mabie

THERE IS A SAYING in architectural and other circles that Norman Bel Geddes is a persistent man. That he is an orderly thinker and workman is also known; that he admires and practices thoroughness in everything he does, and that he has both vision and practicality, though everyone is aware that the two do not always go hand in hand. He has a kind of dogged courage that has stood him in good stead when a thousand and one things blocked his path.

His is a familiar story. Poor boy . . . went to work at 13. . . . Irregular schooling and little of that. . . . All manner of occupations to keep his head above water. His father was Scottish, and his mother was German.

It is a little late in the day to pick out any one spot at the World's Fair and urge people to it by saying, "You'll never have seen anything like it," because it is clear by now that there will be any quantity of things you'll never have seen the like of. In the building Mr. Bel Geddes has done for General Motors it is certain you will find a high degree of building complementing exhibit, and exhibit complementing building. And, since one of the designer's major interests for years has been a recasting of the highway system in relation to a traffic volume which not only was never imagined when the automobile was invented but which is really nothing now but a shadow of things to come it is natural that the whole design and casting of the General Motors building should have been in the light of orienting it on its plot after a careful study of the traffic flow past it. Now that the peak of the hard creative work is passed, you get the feeling that though he is well known to have tons of fun in the jobs he has done during his career, he never had quite as much enjoyment as he had working out this particular problem.

The site of the building is fairly close to both the Administration building with its circulation focus and the Fair Theme Center, the Perisphere and the Trylon. The main pedestrian traffic flowing from these points will approach the General Motors plot—Plot W 2, on the blueprints, in case you're one who likes such details—from Bridge No. 1, over Grand Central Parkway. A considerable amount of traffic will come across Bridge No. 2 also, which spans the Grand Central Parkway on the far side of the Ford Building, which adjoins the site on the south.

Thus the problem was to catch most of these streams of pedestrians and to encourage as many of them as possible into the building. So the building is dominated architecturally by two monumental entrances at strategic points. One on the north side, enticing the traffic which crosses Bridge No. 1; the second on the west side, to attract spectators passing from the near-by Ford, Aviation, and Railroad buildings.

The architectural forms used on the exterior are a translation of the streamline forms used in the design of automobiles, trains, and other transportation units, interpreting not so much the automotive, but the artistic, characteristics.

"We painted the outside surfaces of the building with silver gray paint which has a warm cast," Mr. Bel Geddes says. "The paint has sufficient gloss to pick out the highlights of the curved forms, to constantly absorb the changing lights due to weather variation, and to reflect the colors of the sky, surrounding trees, flowers, and buildings. Certain portions are accented with vermilion color."

* * *

There is no ornamentation on the building, a fact which is, as many people are aware, strictly Bel Geddes. No sculptured or painted ornamentation, that is; only the various necessary designating signs, which are in sculptured relief. At the top of the side wall, near the northeast corner and visible from the far side of the Parkway, huge letters in relief spell "General Motors." The north façade is a great wall which, in the form of a giant hook, rises from a low point of 40 feet to over 100 feet, or approximately 10 stories. This is the highest point of the building. At the end face of this wall verticle projecting letters proclaim the exhibit to be "Highways and Horizons." Against the wall as a background are two free-flowing ramps at different levels, leading up to and through a vertical slot cutting into the wall, from top to ground. The inside faces of the slot are painted vermilion, and above the upper ramp are huge sculptured initials, "G. M.," one on either side.

Below the ramps, at the point where they go through, is a large terrace, approached by steps running its full width. This is the first entrance to the building, and the ramps and terrace platform pick up people from three different points at the front, taking them inside at three separate levels.

When the spectator goes into any one of the three entrances on the north façade he arrives inside the building on a system of descending ramps wide enough for two persons to walk side by side. Although the path is clearly illuminated by strips of light along the ramp parapets, this great Map Lobby is in a subdued twilight, giving it a character of solemnity. Everything has been done to keep the spectator from realizing he is within a room. The gray blue tone of it helps this impression as well as the fact that the walls widen out from him, both in plan and in section, appearing to spread away into space. And before him is a tremendous map of the United States, 110 feet long and 60 feet high, set in a field of soft gray blue, curving back high over the spectator, making the map seem to be set in the midst of the sky.

* * *

As he slowly descends the ramps a quiet intimate voice—as though of a friend, walking at his shoulder—describes in a conversational tone the changes that he sees take place on the map's surface. The United States, with its principal cities and waterways picked out in vibrant light. The highway system of 1939, connecting the cities. The varying widths of the highways illustrating the volume of traffic flow each road carries. This is Mr. Bel Geddes' shrewd device for attracting the attention of the average citizen to the haphazard planning and resulting congestion implicit in a traffic system that has grown up helter skelter from carriage paths and Conestoga wagon ways.

Then suddenly the surface of the map changes to show an estimate of what traffic will be across the United States in 1960, according to data supplied by the Federal Bureau of Roads. There is certainly a word to the wise in the picturization of extreme traffic congestion around all major cities! If Norman Bel Geddes' career contains a message he never tires of preaching, it is the massage of proper traffic planning; not for a few scattered communities here and there, but for a country which is a contiguous whole.

A third change on the map shows how this 1960 congestion may be relieved by a web of superhighways or motorways, spreading over the country. Motorways which are capable of bearing traffic in added comfort, complete safety, and at controlled speeds up to 100 miles an hour. Such a motorway has its right-of-way in cheap land between cities using the present highway system as feeders, and not passing from city to city. The plan would open up great new portions of the United States, which is something to consider in these days when people are searching the map with a view to considering where great blocks of refugees could be resettled, if the United States finds it necessary to participate in that sad circumstance.

* * *

What Mr. Bel Geddes has succeeded in doing in the General Motors building, for all practical purposes, may be considered a summary of his architectural and planning philosophies to date. All the components are strikingly a part of the whole. Terracing, landscaping, lighting—exterior and interior—the displaying of automobiles, electric refrigerators, an apartment house and accessory exhibit, an auditorium and a Diesel exhibit.

The man who, as a young art student in Oxford, worked as a bus boy in exchange for his meals, and as a super for the Chicago Opera Company, has come a long way from the day he was expelled from the ninth grade in school for drawing a caricature on the blackboard of the principal. It hasn't been all the way in the field of design and architecture. The year he got promotion, in the company which hired him at $3 per week, to a job which paid him $125 a week with commissions extra, he sold his first play, a drama of American Indian life.

Indeed, that year he had a slight disagreement with his employers over the amount of time he was spending, writing plays and studying the technique of the theater, when they took the view that he should be attending to their business. All the while they were remonstrating with him he was unable to shake off a curious

(Continued on page 12)

Hollywood Goes to the Ant

By Frank Daugherty

MANY EXPLANATIONS have been made for the big salaries most film stars receive; but not so much seems to be known about what they do with the money—except, of course, that the Government, these days, takes a considerable share. Film stars making good money seldom complain about that. Some of them, notably Miss Carole Lombard, have been widely advertised as taking a certain patriotic joy in it.

The year 1929 went through the film colony like a scythe, mowing low the savings and investments of nearly all the actors, directors, and producers. In those days, film salaries walked out of studio gates and made straight for Wall Street. Even that was an improvement on the uses to which great film salaries had once been put.

Today many Hollywood players are putting their money into businesses at which they can work, when and if the motion picture dream ends. One's art is all very well as long as it lasts. Child stars who have made fabulous sums grow into adolescents with whom the public seems to want some new introduction; leading men and women become too elderly always to "get the girl" or "get the boy"; character actors who are seen in nearly all films for a while suddenly drop from sight and are not seen again in pictures. These are not isolated cases. These things happen to nearly all film players. Little wonder that these people desire to emulate the ant with the good sums which are paid them while they are in public favor.

Your opinions and mine many determine the "life" of a popular player while he is on the screen; but a few experiences with our petty tyrannies and shifting tastes teach him, these days, not to take too seriously the applause we dole out so generously when he pleases us or withhold when, possibly for no fault of his own, he ceases to do so.

* * *

An instinct for self-preservation isn't, of course, the only reason why modern players are taking to the pleasurable pursuits of business. The fact that they work at a sort of play makes playing at a sort of work an almost necessary recreation. Such people as Charles Chaplin, Harold Lloyd, and Richard Barthelmess made tremendous fortunes, and kept them because they were instinctively good businessmen. Cecil B. De Mille built himself an office building, became the owner of a cotton farm in Arkansas, a member of the Board of Directors of the Brown Derby Restaurants, and a director of the Bank of America, without noticeably decreasing his very fruitful activity as a motion picture director over a period of more than 25 years.

Perhaps the strangest case in all Hollywood of this money-making instinct is that of Donald Crisp. Crisp was once a director; he is now a very popular character actor. But he is also a man of high financial standing, being one of the chief voices to be heard when a film company goes for a loan to the Bank of America, of which he is a member of the loan board.

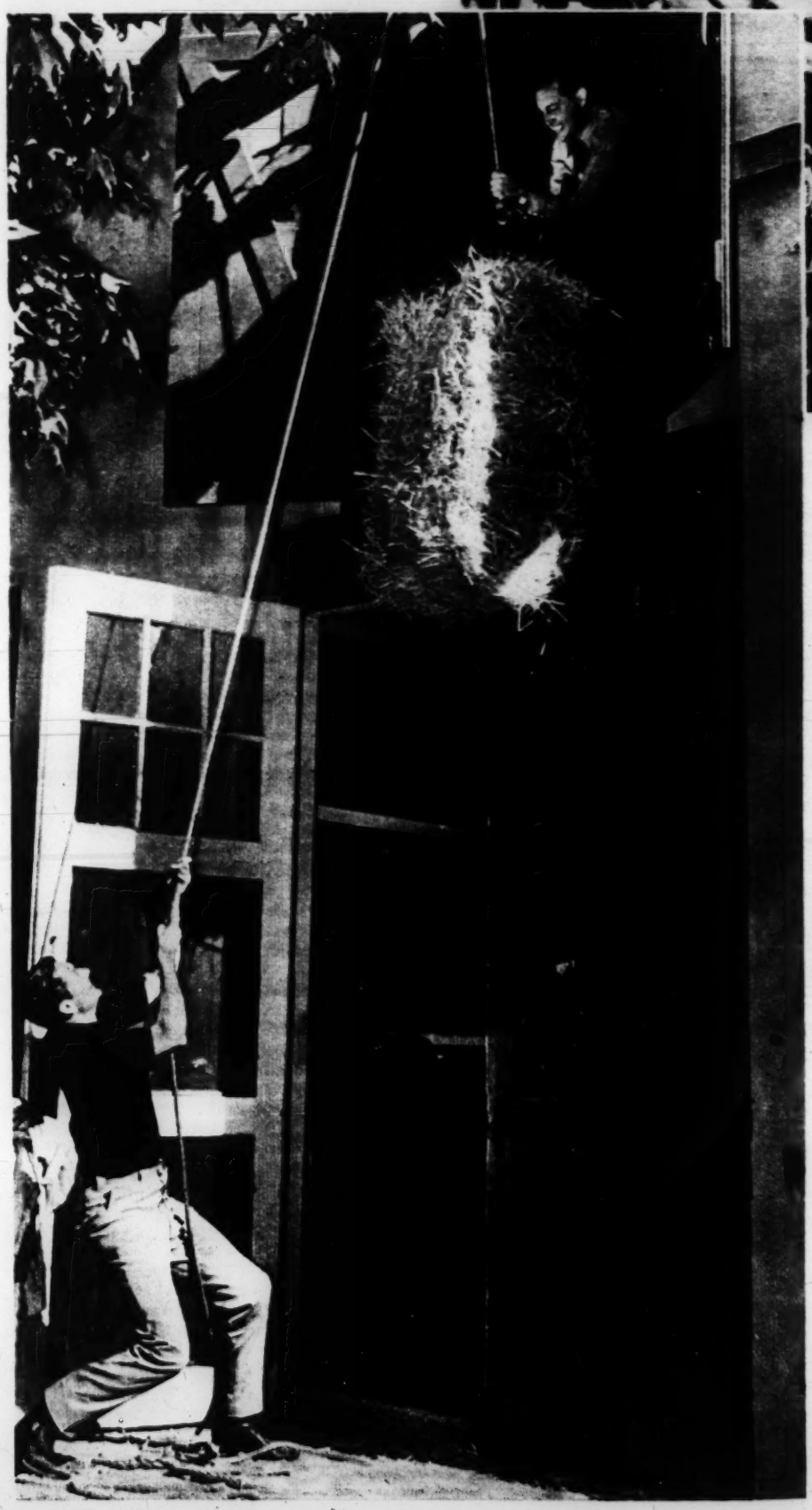
Conrad Nagel has for many years owned and largely managed a popular market in Beverly Hills. Judy Garland, the little M. G. M. singer, has just opened a flower shop. Mitchell Leisen, the Paramount director, has a men's shop, for which he occasionally buys tweeds and other masculine fittings abroad. Lucille Ball, the R. K. O.-Radio player, also has a flower shop, and even works in it when things are rushing. Constance Bennett and Mary Pickford are in the cosmetic business. Noah Beery, Jr., operates a poultry shop, which does a thriving trade on the holidays.

Mrs. Pat O'Brien has a hat and dress shop, which she operates, for which Pat furnished the money. Andy Devine and Marjorie Rambeau operate dairy and chicken ranches. Eddie Cantor has an antique shop on Hollywood's famous county "strip." Adrian, M. G. M.'s designer of feminine fashions, has an interior decorating shop. So has William Haines. And quite a number of players do decorating on the side, but without a shop.

Diverging from shops, the players plunge into any and every business that attracts them individually. Charles Farrell and Ralph Bellamy built and operate the Racquet Club at Palm Springs for the winter tennis enthusiasts. Allan Jones and Robert Young have a riding academy and stable in Bel Air, and let out riding horses. Clark Gable has just bought the old Raoul Walsh place in Encino and plans to raise things on it. He began occupancy by whitewashing the barn himself.

James Cagney has a good-sized piece of land at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and is interesting himself in preparing the soil for extensive cultivation, though it was supposed, when he bought it, that it had been "grown out" with excessive crop bearing. Claude Rains has a Pennsylvania farm that promises to support itself and him. Robert Montgomery is another eastern farm owner.

Charles Ruggles has dog kennels, and sells the pets for profit. Reginald Denny operates a model airplane factory and salesroom, marketing his toys all over the world. Anna May Wong, Fred MacMurray, Tyrone Power, Binnie Barnes, and Jack Haley all own apartment houses, and Mr. Haley has just erected an office building. Richard Arlen is subdividing 60 acres and building houses on it. May Robson subdivides and builds as a side line, and so does Glenda Farrell.



Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and © Columbia Pictures Corporation

OFF GLAMOUR DUTY

Ralph Bellamy Relaxes (Top) From His Concerns With the Racquet Club at Palm Springs, Calif., Which He Runs With Charles Farrell as Partner. Judy Garland (Above) Sees That Things Are at Their Most Attractive in Her Beverly Hills Flower Shop. Robert Young Appears to Be Doing Most of the Work in This Necessary Chore at the Riding Stable Run by Him and Allan Jones at Bel Air

* * *

Quite a number of players have gone in for citrus growing, Myrna Loy and Elizabeth Patterson among others. Many of the settlers in the popular Encino district do this, too. Those who have gone into it with some study and application report a profit on their labors and investments.

Alexander Hall has a large turkey and fruit ranch, with a pay roll of 17. Harry Carey has long owned and run one of the best of the big western horse ranches. He also conducts rodeos, and markets alfalfa and cattle. So does Richard Dix, who raises and sells dogs as a side line, and owns several apartment houses. Zazu Pitts raises prize tomatoes and lettuce on her small ranch. George O'Brien raises horses and blooded cattle on his. Tim Holt grows poultry and alfalfa. Henry Fonda has 100 acres of lemons. Allen Jenkins has an abalone fishery on Moro Bay.

Errol Flynn gave $2,500 to a gold prospector, which at first seemed a bad investment, but now appears to somewhat better advantage. One of the curious hostages to fortune many movie players give is in the purchase of expensive and unique cars. These sometimes pay themselves out and leave a comfortable margin for other things, because they rent readily for pictures the players may be in.

How to take a Vacation AND

By Circuit and Circular

I SHALL NEVER FORGET those headlands, jutting out to sea, nor the blaze of gorse in the sunset, nor the music of the rills; I shall never forget my holiday in Wales. . . .

The circulars remind me. Here they come again, the annual output of literature from the steamship and railway offices, the chambers of commerce, and the resort hotel. Their bright covers and abundant photographs suggest that life is one enduring vacation, with nothing to do all day but bathe in the sunshine, ride, golf, and play tennis; and nothing to do all evening but dance or sail in the moonlight.

I don't know why I selected Wales, unless it was because I had never been there, and because Jane had never been there. The habit of reading travel booklets had begun for us on the western side of the Atlantic. Before leaving Boston, both Jane and I had read countless thousands of words regarding the attractions of Deauville, Nice, Sorrento, Morecambe, Keswick, the Isle of Wight, the Hebrides—Outer and Inner Isles—as well as the White Mountains, the Hudson River valley, the dude ranches of the Middle West, California, and Honolulu. We could have passed a general information test, provided we had been asked the right questions, such as: How many states in the Union import Ozark strawberries? Who commenced the Norman dynasty at Naples? Who were the original settlers of Palaeopolis? What country is "justly proud of the Dionne Quintuplets"? What besides fish dinners can one obtain at the tip of Cape Ann?

We were at Ilkley at the time we started our Wales trip, if I remember the facts. Summer was "icumen in" and we therefore took our literature outdoors, securing it with a miniature Stone Henge against the West Riding's playful June breezes. "What do you really know about Wales?" Jane inquired in a muffled voice, from the innermost layers of several wool jerseys, tweed jackets, and a mackintosh, as we scooped a soft place in the heather. "Well," I replied, "Men of Harlech March to Glory. Oh, and Taffy was a Welchman. . . ."

"That's enough," was the doubtful comment, "but look at this! Isn't that the most charming little village? How do you pronounce its name?" I looked at the photograph and read the word beneath: "Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch."

By tea time we had seen all the pictures, and that evening we began to read.

As I have already declared, I shall never forget those headlands, jutting out to sea. It was a day's voyaging, through the mouth of the Mersey, and by that northern coast, the golden sands unrolling as we passed. Beyond, the shingle picturesque ruins, rising from a growth of purple rhododendron, brought peace to our souls. Deer grazed on the green slopes, their antlers penciled decoratively on the sky. Ancient druids slipped whitely through groves of holly and yew. Pixies under the beech leaves peered out at us from the distance, pretending to be only light and shade. Boats passed us, going to Liverpool and the Isle of Man. We waved to the trippers, and they all waved back.

And the wonders of that land of mountains and glens that lay hidden from the shore! Six days we journeyed, beyond that "sickle of coast, that, like a string of jewels, gleams with the light and laughter of holiday towns." Every sky was azure all the day. Snowdon loomed in the distance. Tryfan, at sunset, melted into gold and rose and lavender. We watched the gorse blaze in the last rays of afternoon. We saw the dark of evening creep into the hollows and fill the ravines. By lonely tarns, by waterfalls that gushed through bracken, by pools where trout leaped, speckled, in the sun, we wandered while the light lasted, and at nightfall, with stars in our hair, we returned to our little Caernarvon inn, where the kettle was always singing on the hob, and a pink-faced girl named Jenny served us hot scones and honey.

It was late on the last night of our week's vacation when our good ship Sands of Dee warned us by pumping noisily that we had reached our port of embarkation once again. Our rockers, as a matter of fact, had struck the brass knobs on the fender.

"I feel as if I'd really been there," I muttered limply.

"We have been there," corrected Jane; "I never had a pleasanter holiday in my life—than my holiday in Wales."

PEARL STRACHAN

Drive On—And On

"START OFF IN YOUR CAR for your vacation and the world is before you," said Doe as he settled down in the 7:56 morning train to the city.

"Sounds to me like quite a trip," objected Coe, sliding cautiously into the seat. "How much vacation do you have?"

"Just a figure of speech," Doe replied, brushing the question aside with a flip of his paper. " 'The open road' . . . 'freedom of the highway' . . . 'the great open spaces.' . . . "

"The great open spaces don't look so good when it's getting late in the evening and all I want is a place to stay for the night. It makes me think of home," said Coe.

"Part of the adventure, my boy," Doe went on with enthusiasm. "You take it too seriously. I remember one evening in the mountains. We had dinner in a little hotel. Never heard of it before. Unpretentious exterior. But you get so you can recognize them at a glance if you drive much. Spotless inside. Everything served just right. The evening was comfortably cool after a warm day. We decided to drive on. Couldn't do that if you were signed up for two weeks, could you now?"

"No," agreed Coe noncommittally, "you couldn't."

"Well," continued Doe, "we drove for miles. All unfamiliar country to us. Didn't know what we would find. It was growing late when we saw an inn before us. The lights were just being turned out. We drove in and put up for the night. In the morning we were in one of the most delightful places imaginable. Beautiful view. Spick and span little inn. We were tempted to stay. But we knew there was plenty more ahead. That's the fun of it. The joy of discovery. That's what keeps drawing you on."

"You make it sound attractive," murmured Coe, "but . . ."

"Did you ever write for vacation reser-

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Vacationing at Home

NO, IT NEED NOT necessarily mean turning your house upsidedown. That's only what the professional advisors who abound in interior decoration books and on the women's pages of newspapers recommend. They always wish you to change the window hangings, re-cover all the furniture, and pull the piano into the corner where the sofa has stood. Just as though you will not know quite well, at the ignominious end of all this maneuvering, that you are living in the same familiar room and are thankful to be doing so.

Stay right on in your own house. After all, where could you go to be better satisfied? Ships' cabins, hotel rooms, cramped berths on trains or narrow chairs in airplanes—you may as well admit at once that these are temporary makeshifts. Aren't you usually relieved to leave them behind? Stay on where all your surroundings are friendly, all your treasures within easy reach; where you sleep in your own bed, eat the food that you prefer, turn an electric fan on or off whenever you please.

And then, sometimes, when the weather and your flitting mood so indicate, go forth to convenient adventure. We'll suppose you live in or near Boston. It sounds dull, of course. But what about all those places that visitors to New England see and you never do? What about an expedition to the Boston Athenaeum, which discreetly hides its book-laden and aristocratic shelves behind a leather swinging door marked 10½ Beacon Street? Probably you have never been inside; never seen those spacious and silent rooms, sunny, airy and forever flower-decked, where elderly bookish people left over from the great days of literary Boston endlessly potter and pore.

What about Fish Pier? There's adventure waiting ready-made. Ships and seamen and gulls, commerce too, bustle and controversy, and then again a settling back into the soothing company of piles of silvery fish, a brisk salt breeze and maybe a conversation with a stationary seagull.

Naturally, there are each year the Esplanade concerts under the stars, with the street lights glinting in the smooth dark surface of the rounded Charles River Basin. You have given a small contribution to Mr. Fiedler. But have you ever been yourself to benefit by what occurs as the result? Perhaps you do not suspect the delight of music out of doors as they serve it on the continent of Europe.

And so—for a final suggestion, and this time not an esthetic one, either—what about Bunker Hill? Are you one who has seen its sharp thrust against the skyline; one who has smiled in a superior sort of way at the sight of loaded buses heading in that direction?

After any and all of such expeditions, you have your own car parked just near by and can be home in a trice. At home, where you know just which corner to settle in for the freshest breeze; home, where there are sugar cookies in the jar in the pantry and where, in the complete darkness, you can put your hand on the ginger ale where it rests against the ice? By all means, take your vacation at home.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Hiking and Biking

IN A FEW DAYS, Miss Jane Locke of Belmont, Massachusetts, will begin a 10,000-mile jaunt by special railway car, bicycle, and afoot to Banff, Jasper, the San Francisco Exposition, Grand Canyon, Denver, Washington, and the New York World's Fair. Her journey, made under the auspices of the American Youth Hostel movement, will doubtless rank among the summer's more ambitious peregrinations; but its scope is only indicative of the expanding interest in hiking that has already been noted this season from the White Mountains to the Sierras.

The United States Forest Service has expectations of no less than 250,000 hikers visiting one or more of the 22 National Parks, while the numbers who will spend anywhere from a two-weeks vacation to just an afternoon on the trail cannot be hazarded. Suffice it to say that enlarged plans have been projected by the Appalachian and Green Mountain Clubs in the East, the Sierra Club of San Francisco, the Mazanas of Portland, Ore., the Mountaineers of Seattle, and the Colorado Mountain Club—to name a few more than 25 years old—for one of the busiest seasons in their respective histories.

"Pedestrians," as Ilya Ilf has so well pointed out, "devised printing, deciphered Egyptian hieroglyphics, introduced the safety razor into common usage, destroyed the slave trade, and determined that 100 palatable dishes may be prepared out of soya beans. And when everything was ready, when our native planet assumed a comparatively well-ordered appearance, motorists appeared."

That, of course, changed everything. Roads became twice as wide, and sidewalks twice as narrow. Gentle pedestrians began to be pressed into reservations of their own, guarded from the motorists by stout fences and large signs. But pedestrians were still resourceful. They made their parks very choice places; then they invented trade and industrial unions, the five-day week, and the Wages and Hours Law. Thus, challenged with alluring spots and suddenly granted leisure, motorists (at least a few) recanted. They rejoined pedestrian ranks.

And about this time the Germans disclosed a remarkable friendliness for the

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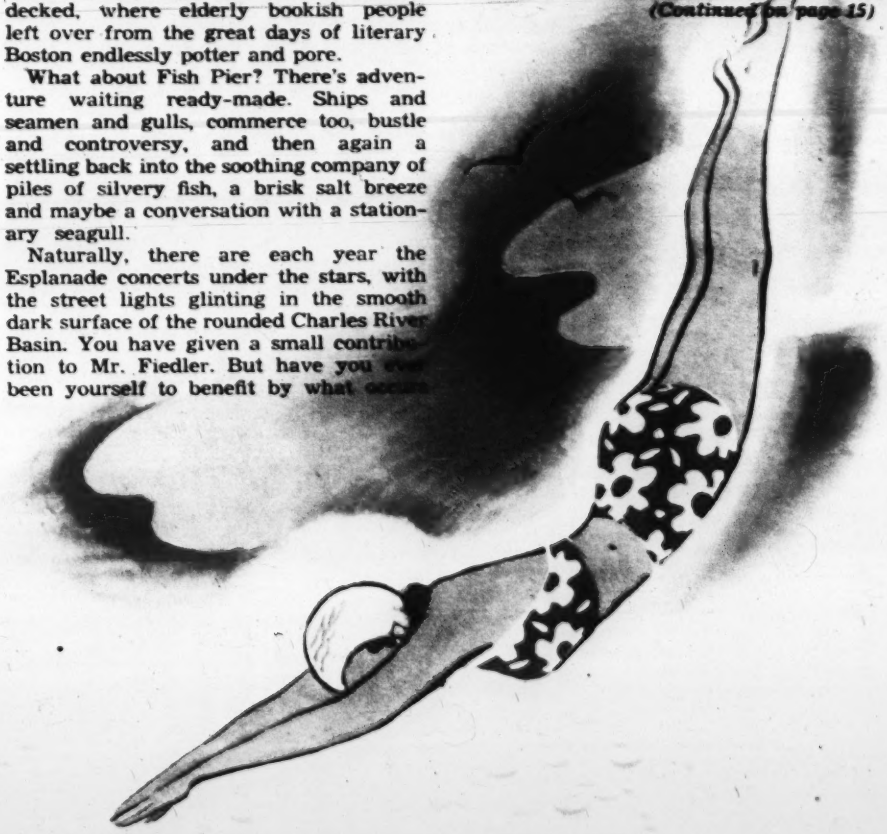

Resorts for Relaxation

THERE ARE PEOPLE who resist all the proddings of their friends and are unresponsive to the siren calls of enthusiastic travel promoters. To them the trees never look greener, the sands whiter, the sunsets lovelier, or the moon fuller, on the other side of the state line, or even at the far side of the continent, much less across the sea. In short, they return for their vacation, year after year, to the same beloved resort.

Wherever you go—and your choice extends from super-de luxe hotel, where you change clothes every two hours, to modest woodland camp, where you live in slacks from morning till night—you will find these devotees of the stay-put vacation. We admire their sales resistance; their loyalty wins our indulgence, and their contented presence adds to the pleasure of our own stay at the place of their perennial choice.

Ask them why they return so often, and they will tell you they love the sweet renewal of acquaintance with scenes long familiar. If pressed, they may expatiate, but are apt to be wary lest their much talking lead you to disappointment. Better that you discover the charms of their favored haunt for yourself.

And charms there are aplenty to recommend a resort vacation. You must do a bit of sleuthing to find the type of place that fits your season's taste and purse. But that is half the fun! Perhaps you like taking a trunk full of clothes in which to parade a long verandah. We'd not call that a vacation; in fact, can scarcely wait to doff our city garb, and proceed to forget it until that moment which comes too soon, the hour of departure.

A resort is one place where you can satisfy your longing to have to be nowhere at any certain time. No train or bus is impending to mar your morning slumber. Only a commandeered cowbell or equally clamorous instrument to trisect your day with welcome news of food. If you can train your hunger, even that summons can go in one ear and out

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Among the New Books

Exploitation and Reform in East Africa

The Exploitation of East Africa, 1856-1890: The Slave Trade and the Scramble. by R. Coupland. London: Faber & Faber. 25s. New York: Oxford. $10.

TROPICAL COLONIES once regarded as property to be exploited by their owners are coming to be regarded as trusts for helping backward peoples to make the best of their own lives in their own lands, according to this scholarly work by R. Coupland, professor of colonial history at Oxford University.

Professor Coupland gives an inside account of methods and maneuvers—some of them unselfish and humanitarian, others less creditable—whereby vast territories extending from Zanzibar in the South to the borders of Ethiopia in the North have been distributed among various European powers.

The story opens with a picture of Arab rule in Zanzibar in slave-owning days. A grim account follows of the horrors of the slave trade—the raids upon African villages, the terrible march to the coast, the overcrowded slave ships, and the depravities of the buying and selling of human beings.

The part played by the explorers, David Livingstone, Richard F. Burton, John Hanning Speke, and James Augustus Grant, in rousing public opinion against slavery is then dealt with, also the move ultimately made by the British Government through its representative at Zanzibar, John Kirk, to put an end to such traffic.

Particulars follow of the subsequent international scramble for territory in East Africa. Here Professor Coupland gives an account of the respective parts played both by the bigger European powers and also by Egypt as disclosed in hitherto unpublished letters written by Charles G. Gordon of Chinese and Sudan fame.

Summing up his conclusions, Professor Coupland compares "condemning individual Africans to a life of slavery" with "keeping African communities in permanent political and economic subjection." The one evil, he shows, has largely disappeared; the other suggests that much work still has to be done.

Professor Coupland denounces the use of "sniders and chassepôts, the buckshot and explosive bullets, the elephants in procession, the umbrellas, the hurdy-gurdy."

"Was this clumsy, unsystematic, wasteful, incompetent business," he asks, "the way to introduce the people of East Africa to the blessings of Western civilization?" It is a question that many of his readers may well ask themselves as they peruse his interesting pages. Nevertheless, because there may have been much failure in the past, it does not follow that success may not await effort that is still to come. It is effort likely to be helped not a little by this study of the facts.

Louis Golding, Whose Novel, "Mr. Emanuel," Is a Literary Guild Selection for August. Viking Will Publish It on July 21. The English Edition (Rich & Cowan) Was Reviewed in These Columns on June 17

The Elements and Mankind

Wind, Sand, and Stars, by Antoine de Saint Exupéry. New York: Reynal & Hichcock. $2.75.

ANTOINE DE SAINT EXUPERY is distinguished as an aviator and as a writer of prose beautiful for its substance and form. "Wind, Sand, and Stars," the second book to tell of his experiences and impressions as an airman, generously fulfills the promise of its predecessor, "Night Flight."

The mysteries of engines and controls, the delights and hazards of flying are the warp on which Saint Exupéry has woven his chapters. He loves flying because it helps him to come alive, gives him a noble fellowship with other members of his craft, allows him respect for his job, his plane, and the elements in which he works. This warp of his book includes tales of great fliers, such as Guillaumet, mail pilot on the South American line, who was forced down in a recess of the Andes in a whirling snowstorm. For five days and four nights he struggled on foot and, carried through by his sense of responsibility to himself, his wife, and the morale of his comrades, successfuly resisted the impulse to surrender to sleep and cold, climbed up and down illimitable crags of ice and snow, and finally reached safety. "What saves a man is to take a step," said Guillaumet. "Then another step."

There is the comradeship of men like Guillaumet to give dignity to life. And there is the tool of the trade, the plane, now developed through man's long computations, meditations, and industry into a thing of beautiful simplicity. Then, above all other things in so far as the peculiar radiance of this book is concerned, are the elements with which the aviator is continually engaged. These may be helpful, with favoring winds and clear skies; or they may turn into clouds of viscous whiteness that hide the mountain peaks, into twisting wind-spouts that turn the plane into a house of cards, into pitiless, unending sands, without water, beacon, or human habitation, where a flier may be forced down to wander unaided. Thus Saint Exupéry tells of his experiences in a typhoon between the Andes and the Atlantic, and later of the three days when he and his mechanic were prisoners of the sand in the Libyan desert. From his life in the air he has won a profound respect for wind, sand, and stars.

Nevertheless, human nature is his chief concern and the woof of his book. "It is man and not flying that concerns me most," and because that is so he tries to tell "the story of man's gropings toward self-fulfillment" as he witnessed them in the early years of the war in Spain. Here, as elsewhere, he proves himself, first, philosopher, second, aviator. He tries to find out what makes men come alive, what gives them joy, what contribution civilization is making toward the freeing of mankind. There is but one veritable problem, he declares—the problem of human relations. Men must have companionship. They may get it in war, they may get it in cults which too often war on one another, but cults and war are no final solution. Natural science, at least, the writer believes, is not humanity's foe, as some have tried to prove. What solution he can see lies in universal co-operation and individual responsibility.

The grave beauty of language and thought are supplemented by the quality of the bookmaking and the illustrations by John O'Hara Cosgrave II. The sympathetic translation is Lewis Galantière's.

W. K. R.

The Common Soldier at Valley Forge

Conceived in Liberty, by Howard Fast. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

HISTORICAL NOVELS GET more and more candid, and more conspicuously lacking in pomp and circumstance. Howard Fast's narrative of Valley Forge, "Conceived in Liberty," is an example of history in some of its unposed attitudes. There is nothing in it of a noble commander on his knees, alone in the snow, under wintry branches, but much of the common soldier, freezing, quarreling, in rags and filth, and almost in mutiny. It is the story of farmers and workingmen who, some said, were making a revolution so that John Hancock could trade without British interference and Paul Revere become a rich smelter.

* * *

There was occasionally a common soldier who had the fire of revolution in him. Such a man was Allen Hale's messmate, Jacob Eagan, who knew that he was fighting, not for Boston or New York or Virginia, but for a whole great rich land that was to belong to all of them. Most of the soldiers did not see that, but had got into Washington's army because some little section of the land that they knew about was threatened. The men with Allen Hale were chiefly from the Mohawk valley, where Indians, encouraged by the British, were raiding.

Allen Hale is the spokesman of the narrative. Through his lips we hear of the appalling winter at Valley Forge, then of spring and the battle at Monmouth. There had been 300 in the Fourth New York Regiment when they were at White Plains. When they reached Valley Forge there were nine of them, and no officers. They shared a dug-out, and one by one the winter took them as its prey—young Moss Fuller even before they went into camp; Edward Flagg, a big slow farmer, who deserted one day and succumbed before he had gone a mile; Vandeer, who used to be a preacher; round little Charley Green, once a printer in Boston; Kenton Brenner, hanged for treason, taking on himself the guilt of his fellow-deserters; Henry Lane; Ely Jackson. Ely was the motive power, the responsible man in the group, the eldest, most uncomplaining though most afflicted. If there is a hero in the tale it is Ely, though young Allen gets the honors.

The author has made a wise selection of material. Shrewdly, he has not attempted more than he can do. As a result, conversations and situations are convincing. They satisfy us with honest, plain food, but there is no richness. Officers appear but briefly, and then to emphasize the quarrels on Washington's staff and the commander's difficulties with a bickering and penny-saving Congress; a Congress that appointed the starving army a day of fasting and prayer as a reward for courage in enduring privation.

* * *

These men at Valley Forge, this pitiably shrunken little army, were not soldiers. They were simply men. Baron Steuben, coming toward spring, managed by force of his violent kindness and his energy to teach them something of drill, but even at that it is no wonder that trained British and Hessians laughed at them.

Human nature rather than history is Howard Fast's field. In presenting these harassed human beings without any heroics he makes us all the more respectful of the price paid for American liberty.

Romance of an English Farm

The Shepherd's Farm, by Adrian Bell. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d. net.

IN FORM Mr. Bell's novel dutifully copies a conventional pattern: it has a hero and a heroine, between whom there is a romantic and lasting devotion, and the tale of their farming venture varies hardly at all, except for a somewhat pathetic dénouement, from the hackneyed model of the "success" story.

We are, despite this, content to watch the rise of Luke Pargetter from shepherd to well-to-do farmer, and we warm without patronage toward his gallant struggle, and the courage, the loyalty, the kindliness, and shrewd country wisdom displayed by the young couple.

On the other hand, although their story is the central theme of the book, it is not that which moves us most deeply. For these two, and the lesser characters that gather about them, farmers, dealers, tradesmen, and laborers, appear of less importance than the land and the livestock by which they live.

It is not altogether, one imagines, an intentional effect on the part of the author; he has set out conscientiously to recount the simple idyl of Luke and Miriam, and conscientiously he endeavors to stick to his theme; but, do what he will, his heart is more in the farmyard than in the farmhouse. He is lured from his plot to Luke's patch of land, and delights to return to his muttons only in a literal sense—to the beasts enduring their "moving accidents by flood and field."

The reader shares this preoccupation. His concern is transferred from Luke to the work—to the thatching and threshing and draining, to the plight of the sheep overwhelmed in the snowdrift, and even to Brindle, that remarkable cow, who falsified the expert's comment: "I doubt she ain't a mucher," and turned out "a good 'un." The pastoral of the shepherd and his lass pales before the romance of Hill Field, which grows barley of legendary virtue, and which, long before those medieval coins and Roman bricks found their way into it, held sway over the fortunes and the lives of men.

If, therefore, Mr. Bell has not quite succeeded in writing the story that he apparently intended to, if he has allowed himself frequently to write from the heart rather than the head, he has at least conveyed to us much of his own inspiring and deeply felt vision of country life.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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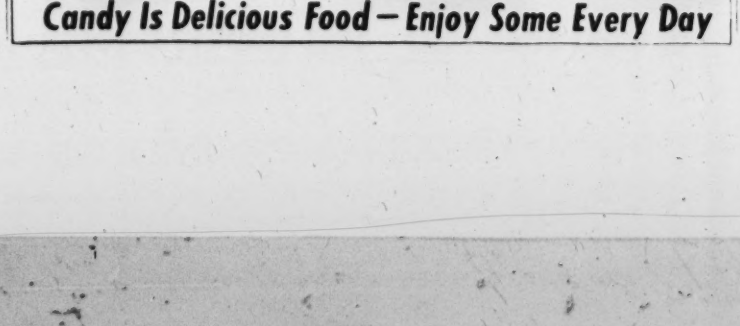
WHEN WAS BASEBALL INVENTED?

IN 1839 By Army Colonel Abner Doubleday



Candy Is Delicious Food—Enjoy Some Every Day

Arnold Bennett's Mechanism—Miss Mannin's Pacifism—A London Letter

Arnold Bennett, by Georges Lafourcade. Muller. 12s. 6d.
Privileged Spectator, by Ethel Mannin. Jarrolds. 10s. 6d.
Pilate Pasha, by Michael Fausset. Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.
Red Strangers, by Elspeth Huxley. Chatto & Windus. 8s. 6d. New York: Harper. $2.75.

LONDON

THERE IS A SHOP in Bond Street which has a windowful of books marked "From Arnold Bennett's library." No one seems to buy them. No one buys the books he wrote, either. This kind of eclipse is normal. The last years of the famous novelists are an increasing firework display of publicity, followed by a sudden blank. Even before modern publicity, Trollope was extinguished in this way; so was Meredith, who in his time was as much sought after as Shaw is today by the "silly" press when its news needs a touch of extraneous lipstick. The same happened to Bennett, who presided at our book reviewing like an auctioneer knocking down the lots.

* * *

Bennett, like Trollope, sabotaged his own reputation by an excessive candor. He advertised himself as a literary grocer, and real grocers (sentimental about literature) could not bear it. Neither could the highbrow critics. Some took his cynicism as an insult to literature—and, at its face value, it was an insult—but few recognized, when Arnold Bennett said he wrote to make as much money as possible and a writer's first duty was to his wife and children, that he was not saying he wrote down to the public. Bennett was making a virtue of his unimaginativeness. And though he did sandwich a lot of poor stuff between his best work, it is not true to say starkly that "he sold his soul." The problem of Arnold Bennett was not so simple.

It has taken a Frenchman, sympathetic, analytical, and precise, to come nearer to the mechanism of Arnold Bennett than any of his English biographers. M. Lafourcade's is an absorbing book. It is not realized generally how unimaginative Bennett was or, rather, how the grim, trim, arthating materialism of the Potteries had inhibited his imagination. A recent guide to the Five Towns contains no mention at all of their most distinguished son. He was frequently stuck in his novels for lack of anything to say. His matter-of-factness, his terse condescension arose both to conceal this inhibition and because of it.

* * *

But he understood "the middling" feelings of the English about everything; made their tragedies and comedies out of the trivial paraphernalia of their everyday determination and inadequacies. I was struck some years ago, when reading an anthology called "The English in Love," to find how false and highflown the old lags of sentiment—Lawrence, Meredith, etc.—were, and how, together with Fielding (of all people), Arnold Bennett stood out by virtue of his honest, truthful, and mature descriptions. The Bennett revival, when it comes, like the revival of Trollope, will have plenty to enjoy.

Miss Ethel Mannin's autobiography is, in the Wells-ish way, an installment about the state of her mind. She is a popular novelist and if you like to know whether your favorite writer works in hot rooms or cold rooms, in London or Paris, how long it takes and what literary gang she was in when she did it, this is good gossip, with the writer's frequent descents into unconscious bathos.

More interesting is her story of how she repented of the raffish gladness of the twenties and became politically conscious. Munich and the Spanish defeat at the hands of fascism completed Miss Mannin's conversion to a revolutionary pacifism; a curious brand of it too—anarcho-pacifism, which is a mixture of the eminent de Ligt (the one sensible apostle of nonviolent resistance), with a dash of Emma Goldman. Miss Mannin makes something out of this, but pacifists do make meaningless rhetorical remarks: "Better the worst government in the world than war." Surely it is the worst governments that make the wars. Still, I predict a revival of anarchism (without revolvers) as a political theory; and now that the Netherlands have removed their enormous library from Holland to a villa in Harrogate (Yorks), I predict it with even greater assurance.

There are two outpost-of-Empire books—both novels. "Pilate Pasha," by Michael Fausset, is about the British in Egypt, and is very honest-to-goodness. Mrs. Huxley's "Red Strangers" is quite another matter. It is half novel, half anthropological document, describing the changes which the life of the Kikuyu of Kenya has gone through from 1890 to the present. Most novels about native races are written from the outside, and indeed we are only just beginning to know what native peoples think about us or themselves. Where novelists have made attempts by poetical intuition to get under the skin of people of a race and culture different from their own, they have failed grotesquely.

Mrs. Huxley makes none of these attempts on the emotions of the Kikuyu. She has selected types and watched them before and after the Reds (i. e., the red-faced Europeans) came into their lives. The result is fascinating as story or information. One is struck by the stupefaction, the pathos and futile cunning of the Kikuyu before the Red man's sudden, graceless arrival in his world. Mrs. Huxley writes seriously and with dignity. There are passages of grave and restrained poetical beauty. And though she rightly rejects the enormous but overdone satirical possibilities of her subject, she has a sound eye for the kind of comedy that arises when, say, a Kikuyu discovers capitalism.

V. S. PRITCHETT

RUTH GRUBER

Women in the Soviet Arctic

I Went to the Soviet Arctic, by Ruth Gruber. New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN said the other day that she was lonely, because for some years she had not had "a cause" for which to work and to sacrifice. Dr. Ruth Gruber has written about a whole country of women who are happy because they have "a cause." In "I Went to the Soviet Arctic," Dr. Gruber paints an almost Utopian picture of women radio operators, women meteorologists, women sailors, women who unload lumber from ships, who fish, are pioneering in all sorts of ways, even one commandant of a town.

In their own words and with plenty of incident and background, Dr. Gruber tells the stories of these women. Occasionally she quotes complaints or weaknesses. But her enthusiasm for the Arctic and for the women who are helping to open it allows scant pity for the failures.

The line which Captain Vladimir Voronin wrote on Sept. 5, 1932, in the famous Dickson "notebook" might serve as the motto for the book. Voronin set down in that famous Polar station this sentence: "So warmly men can greet each other only in the Arctic."

It is plain that Dr. Gruber had warmth and interest for the Russian experiment in the Far North and that people there for the most part welcomed her with the same attitude.

The author flew from Moscow to Igarka, spent some weeks in the frontier town, a six-year-old city at the time of her visit, and then boarded the Anadyr for part of its historic trip on the first commercial voyage from the Pacific to the Atlantic on the northern sea route, touching at Dickson and making port gloriously at Murmansk.

At the end Dr. Gruber admits that she has omitted much that might have filled out her picture, but, as she says, she went to get the story of the women of the Arctic and found that story overshadowed by the great drama of the Arctic itself, the self-sacrifice for an ideal of the people who live there, and the importance of that section to the world, not only in its riches of timber, gold, and furs, and its strategic location for sea and air travel, but more than all else in its pioneering in a new social philosophy.

She has set forth what she found with something of the spirit of Captain Melefsorov of the Anadyr: "We are making the unusual usual, and the unattainable possible and within reach."

M. S.

Federal Guide to New York

New York City Guide, by Federal Writers' Project. New York: Random House. $3.

TRAVELERS IN AMERICA have new reason to thank the Works Progress Administration's happy decision to sponsor an American Guide Series as a Federal Writers' project. In "New York City Guide," the latest addition to their rapidly-growing and already indispensable series of guides to American cities and states, the Federal Writers have presented as well-rounded and inclusive a key to inexhaustible New York as a visitor—or a native New Yorker—could wish for.

Although officially designated as a guidebook, it is really much more, as the compilers indicate when they say that it "attempts to indicate the human character of the city, to point out the evidence of achievements and shortcomings, urban glamour as well as urban sordidness."

In addition to presenting a minutely-detailed guide to the streets, historical remnants, industrial backbones, and cultural and recreational facilities of the city's five boroughs, the book candidly discusses each borough's principal sections, calling a slum a slum without fear or favor. Thus the book takes on additional value to those who want to see something of the city beyond the conventional sights.

In an introductory chapter modestly entitled "General Information," the research staff has gathered an extraordinary amount of previously unco-ordinated information. Everything's there, from bicycling to bridges, all thoroughly catalogued as to price.

Interspersed throughout the book are 39 maps of New York as a whole and in sections, several of the maps showing transportation facilities. In addition, there are 170 photographs and illustrations, the latter—vignettes of every-day metropolitan life—being one of its most interesting features. The guide is capped with as nearly complete an index as could be expected on such a subject as New York City.

A section of the book that will be especially useful to visitors to New York this year, and probably next, is the supplement and index to the New York World's Fair. While necessarily not so complete as guidebooks available at the Fair, this supplement will nevertheless aid the prospective Fair-goer in outlining his tour in advance.

J. G. H.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The Wilds of Kensington Gardens, by Florence Irene Gubbins. (London: Rich and Cowan) A small book of Miss Gubbins' prose sketches, a number of which appeared originally on The Home Forum Page of this newspaper. As always, whether prose or verse, her work is graceful, fanciful, and sensitive to the moods and aspects of nature.

Dictatorship in the Modern World, edited by Guy Stanton Ford (University of Minnesota, trade edition, $3.50, text edition, $2.75). A revised and enlarged edition, including 10 new chapters.

The New Archery, Hobby, Sport, Craft, by Paul H. Gordon (Appleton-Century $3.50). Informative book on fundamentals and construction of archery equipment with historical backbackground (illustrated).

The Last Five Hours of Austria, by Eugene Lennhoff (Stokes. $2.50) is a dramatic account of the uncertainties, the apostasies, the sacrifices, and the heroisms of the days of Anschluss, told by the former editor of the Vienna Telegraph from the vantage point of intimate knowledge of many of the major actors.

Long Island, by Russell Doubleday (Doubleday, Doran, $1.25). With 100 pictures and a little text describing "New York's neighboring isle."

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..They Know War Is a Failure

(Continued from Page 3)

If it be possible let this cup pass from me. I am a patriot. I love this country. From the earliest days in Massachusetts my forbears have wrought their lives into her life. I am a patriot and I am a Christian— I have sworn allegiance to Jesus Christ. I should love to be both, but if my nation forces me to choose then I shall be Christian, and because I see that if the war system lasts my nation will be compelled to force me to choose. There is nothing I care for more than the ending of the war system.

So, he says: "I hate war and never again will I sanction or support another."

* * *

In this position Mr. Fosdick is anything but alone. In a poll taken in 1936, of 12,854 clergymen, to ascertain how they would stand in the next war, no less than 7,237 declared that they would "not sanction nor participate in any future wars whatsoever." When it is recalled that in 1917 only a little more than 70 clergymen actually took this position, it is possible to measure the change that has come about because of the total failure of force to achieve anything in the World War. Even if half of the 7,237 absolutists should recant when the drums begin to beat and they face the loss of their positions and their prestige and livelihood, the advance would still be enormous. Even more striking is the poll taken of the Congregational Christian Church in 1935. Two hundred thousand of the clergy and membership of the church answered a questionnaire, and 24,667, 15 per cent of those who answered, took the complete pacifist position. That the church is stirring to objection admits of no doubt. It will be blind indeed if it does not see that, if war and preparations for war continue, the fate of the churches in Russia and Germany will be their fate everywhere.

But what of the youths who will be conscripted? How do they stand today? As to that we have no means of knowing. Much will be made of the fact that in England students of Cambridge University who a few years ago voted that they would not fight "for King or country" have overwhelmingly endorsed the conscription plan of Mr. Chamberlain after hearing it upheld by the eloquent Winston Churchill. We cannot, of course, ascertain how many American boys have made up their minds to oppose war by refusing to fight, or how many of those will stand fast if it should come to the dread moment when they will have to choose between their consciences and allowing themselves to be drafted for the purpose of being killed or killing others. Personally, I think that there is no harder question that could be put to any young man, and I myself have never urged it upon anybody, not even upon my own sons who are of military age. That decision they should make for themselves, after seeing and hearing all sides and realizing that whereas if they go into the army they will have a good chance of escaping with their lives, if they become conscientious objectors they face inevitable torture.

* * *

We know what happened to them in the last war under the Stars and Stripes. At Leavenworth Barracks they were hung by their wrists after having for a week stood with their hands crossed at their breasts. A number were hung by their hands there from early in November until Dec. 6, 1918. At Angel Island in San Francisco Harbor the men were spread-eagled and tortured by day and by night, drenched with cold water in the middle of the night and flung upon the icy floor to lie in their wet clothes. It takes heroes to suffer things like these and the spiritual indignities showered upon them, the deliberate misinterpretations of their motives, the attribution of cowardice and treason and of sympathy with the enemy for whose methods and warring the objectors had no more use than those who accepted the draft. Between 4,000 and 5,000 of them held out during the World War. There was great suffering during the Civil War, when even religious objectors, such as Quakers, usually exempted, were arrested and frequently punished. Yet what else can the conscientious opponent of war do? It must not be forgotten that the objector is actuated not merely by his refusal to abandon the Commandment, "Thou Shalt Not Kill." He denies the right of the government to compel him to do what his conscience tells him is wrong. If he is broken, ruined and perhaps loses his life in the process, he must be willing to say, as so many did in 1917-18: "What of it? I am not here to live, but to bear my testimony."

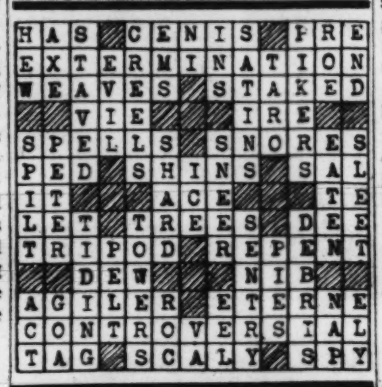
Surely the most precious thing in the world is the right to one's conscience, the right to be true to one's self and one's uttermost belief. To destroy that is to poison the soul, to strike at what is most precious in the human being. With that gone, should we demand honesty and decency and intellectual integrity from the individual, especially if we have told him that "Thou Shalt Not Kill" is only meant for parrot-like repetition in church on Sundays? And after we have been giving him the right to murder other human beings because they are merely similar pawns of another state?

* * *

Unfortunately it is given to only a few to have the physical and spiritual heroism to go through such an ordeal. Many who went through it in England and the United States are nervously and physically impaired for life. In India, there is greater readiness, as was shown at the time of the Gandhi Salt War, to suffer and endure. There the inspiration of one man has exalted men and women to endure most horrible ill-treatment without lifting a finger in their own defense. There the passive resistance of Gandhi has scored more than one great victory; today he can move the Government of England and compel it to do as he wishes merely by threatening to kill himself by starvation. There is no question whatever that if enough conscientious objectors in any country should stand together they would paralyze the war machine and stop their own war-minded government. The weapon of nonresistance is the most dangerous in the world. This was shown in the Ruhr when the French went in and the Germans refused to co-operate. The French sent thousands to prison, yet there is the best testimony that if the Germans had been able to hold out a little longer the French would have had to withdraw; they could not have held the Ruhr for all their guns and troops, their prisons, and their concentration camps.

* * *

As these lines are written comes news that the Jews in Palestine are contemplating nonviolent resistance to the action of the British Government in breaking their promises to establish in Palestine a Jewish homeland. Before me lies a copy of an influential German émigré publication in Paris calling upon all Germans opposed to Reichsführer Hitler to adopt passive resistance as a means to overthrowing him, since violent revolution is impossible. In the Chinese territory occupied by Japanese the refusal of the Chinese to co-operate is alarming their conquerors. But the greatest enemy in every country is war, and the statesmen refuse to eliminate it as a means of settling international disputes. Is it surprising, therefore, that everywhere—in England more than 200,000 men and women have taken the absolutist pledge—people are declaring that they will face obloquy, torture, misery, calumny, and even death itself, and are ready to resort to conscientious objection and civil disobedience as the only means left of freeing the world from the system which will spell death to civilization if it is not exorcised?



ANSWER TO PUZZLE
Published in the Magazine Section of July 1

..Democracy Meaningless

(Continued from Page 3)

sense. The democratic state will be overrun by the fascist conqueror, or perhaps it will abdicate under the pressure of a national exasperation: in either case, what follows is not a condition of "ideal" anarchy but a régime which will disregard the preoccupations of a tender conscience far more fundamentally.

The moral conscience, after all, is not everything in morality. Conscience is the interpreter, the supreme judge at the utmost, but by no means the creator of objective value and obligation. Conscience can be erroneous. True, to violate the erroneous conscience by compulsion is not generally to provide the right solution for the antinomy. But the subjective right of conscience, legitimate in itself, must be tempered by the consciousness of social responsibility: particularly so in a situation which is dominated by the feature of urgency.

The sense of proportions is the background of all sound morality: when the position, the very existence of political democracy and of humanitarian civilization itself is at stake, it might be highly objectionable, on the part of the authorities, to take a very keen regard to the niceties and scruples of certain ill-advised consciences.

* * *

The underlying material problem, that of pacifism, is, of course, the more important one. If war were the supreme evil, and intrinsically immoral, we should certainly have to claim the greatest consideration for conscientious objectors, as the pioneers of a more advanced and more rational attitude amidst the "suicidal ravings" of a backward mankind. If, however, we regard as the supreme evil (as does the present writer) not war but inhuman tyranny and its expansion, if we are convinced that what is intrinsically immoral is not war but the doctrine of nonviolent pacifism, we shall be inclined to apprehend any public encouragement given to conscientious objectors—no matter how highly we think of the dignity of personal conscience.

From the practical point of view, we may make certain allowances. The accordance of objectors' rights—as embodied in the British conscription bill—may well appear a moral luxury which gives proof of the strength, rather than weakness, of the state power. From a military point of view, no great harm can possibly result from applying reluctant conscripts (who will be comparatively few and who would anyway prove of little value in the field) to menial services behind the firing line, which, though equally part of the machinery of war, will shock their consciences less than would direct co-operation in blood-shedding. Should they refuse even to perform such services, they will, in our opinion, fully deserve the punishment meted out to them by a state authority whose mild benevolence must certainly appear either crazy or hypocritical to any but British and American eyes.

* * *

Nevertheless, we cannot overlook two drawbacks to the provisions thus stipulated for the benefit of war objectors. One is the fact that the judicial authorities charged with the examination of conscientious objectors' claims will naturally be faced with a task entirely foreign to the normal competence of law courts. It is inevitable that they should proceed with a rather high degree of arbitrariness: they would have to be more than men to be past falling, in a great number of cases, into obvious errors in both directions. Many ordinary cowards who would not care twopence about killing and wounding if only they would not risk being killed or wounded will obtain recognition as "conscientious objectors"; and doubtless, too, many genuine objectors will fail to convince the tribunals or commissions and be relegated to front service.

The other disadvantage we have in mind consists in a certain demoralizing effect—slight, it is to be hoped—produced on the soldiery and the population in general. Many good common Englishmen, who, if war cannot be averted in safety and honor, will submit to a terrible ordeal for the sake of their country and of decent mankind, will feel tempted, and their families perhaps still more, to consider the exceptional status granted to objectors a revolting inequality. We may not unreasonably expect that, especially now that the enemy will not be just a "rival imperialist," but indeed a host in the service of fiendish powers, few pacifists of noble hearts will avail themselves of the questionable "advantage" to which they may hold a legal claim.

..Seeking Forms That Function

(Continued from Page 6)

feeling that his real vocation was the drama and his production, and when they had finished, and were watching him more or less benevolently, ready to hear that he would put away his toys and be good and industrious, he had made up his mind. He just said he would like to be excused from working for them any longer, and went off to Los Angeles to help stage his own, and five other plays.

For the next 10 years his principal activity was in the theater. But about 1927 he adopted a hobby which became, first a second, and then a premier career: industrial design. In the theater he had created beautiful pictures, compositions of line, mass, movement, ideas, light, color. He moved over into the field of infusing the beauty of clean, functional form into industrial products. In 1932 he described his work and his philosophy pretty thoroughly in his book, "Horizons."

They say he is a hard man to work for, but that he is a stimulating driver. His bent for research as the necessary approach to a problem is almost a fixation. They say there is not a greater hound for detail in captivity. When all the facts have been assembled, they are discussed in conference with the members of his design staff. He insists that every member get the whole picture clearly in mind before he puts pencil to paper for the purpose of drawing even preliminary sketches. Mr. Bel Geddes could overlord the whole thing. Instead, he puts forth his viewpoint as a base and any member of the staff is privileged to put forth conflicting ideas. They may be overruled. They may not be. But at least it is a system of free speech —very salutary.

You might sum up the Geddes philosophy of design quite simply. "For every given set of conditions there is an ideal form which does not need to be ornamented or decorated to make it beautiful. The preamble to finding the successful solution is to master first all the facts which may properly condition that solution. This done, the designer must pursue his search for the right form with every bit of ability and honesty he possesses. The acceptance of traditional things which have been outdated is evidence of mental laziness. Think things out fundamentally. Then express them —in the same terms."

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"White Collar" Seamen

WHEN THE NEW MAURETANIA steamed proudly into New York Harbor recently on her maiden voyage there were aboard her, busier than usual at this important time, a staff of men not ordinarily numbered by the landsman among a great liner's crew. They are the seamen of the inkpots and forms and files—whose daily preoccupations, in nature if not in distance, may be as remote from the bridge and fo'c'sle as your own.

In a modern passenger liner there's a vast amount of "great water business," and the white collar seaman is a very real figure—however unjustly obscured by his more romantic colleagues.

A liner's captain, of course, is president, with final say on policies and important decisions, but there's little necessity for the captain to concern himself with office affairs, so smoothly are these attended to by the executive management under him. Head office management is vested in the cabin class purser.

Originally the seagoing office manager was custodian of a naval vessel's "purse," so to speak. He still is paymaster, and banker, broker, and expert on foreign exchange, of course. But in the Mauretania he and his office staff also perform the functions of editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper and all work printed on board. He's master of the baggage masters as well, and supervisor of the switchboard "telephonists"

Courtesy White Star Cunard Line

HEAD OFFICE MANAGEMENT Is Vested in Purser H. R. Bennett, Who, With His Able Assistants, Attends to the Needs of Passengers

—and his office is the place to go for inquiries on mails and parcels.

While milady is having her breakfast in the mahogany paneled dining room on B deck, a bundle of printed forms detailing passenger competitions for the day is arriving at the main office. "The solutions now in the purser's safe," the neat slips say, "are final." The slips are quickly checked—and dispatched to the social rooms. A "writer" has just finished typing the cabin class passenger list for a prominent film actress who is giving a party; the "writer" will, if desired, also serve as her social secretary in extending invitations. "Buttons," an office boy, will deliver them. An assistant purser has the chief steward on the phone; the actress will require two dining room stewards as butlers and the bedroom stewardess will be detailed as maid.

If you were to sneak up behind the purser and whisper "Manifest" in his ear, he'd probably wheel in his tracks, fountain pen poised for action. For a very large part of the office work in any great passenger liner is the "manifestation," for customs purposes, of passengers, their baggage and purchases; of crew, their health, and their purchases abroad; of ship's cargo, ship's stores, and what has she generally.

A cargo manifest, individual passengers' baggage declaration forms, and the stores list, present an inventory-taking job of no mean proportions. The curio list, recording private possessions of the crew, is another neat little item for the typewriters of the purser's office. Add formalities such as passenger lists, crew lists, bills of health, and port sanitary statements, certifications of meat carried for food, oaths of the ship's master—and you begin to get the idea. Even when Mrs. X's pet Schnauzer travels to Europe with his mistress the incident must be duly recorded, for the customs authorities.

In addition to the normal business that goes on within a ship's office, there's the seemingly unending demand on the office staff for satisfaction of passenger-customer wants: "I'd like pound notes, please, for this American money." "What was that ship we sighted this morning?" Telephone calls through to London, calls to New York. "My jewels from the vault, please; I'm wearing them tonight." "Will you call the chief steward, please, and ask to have one of his 'writers' sent to my stateroom for some dictation?"

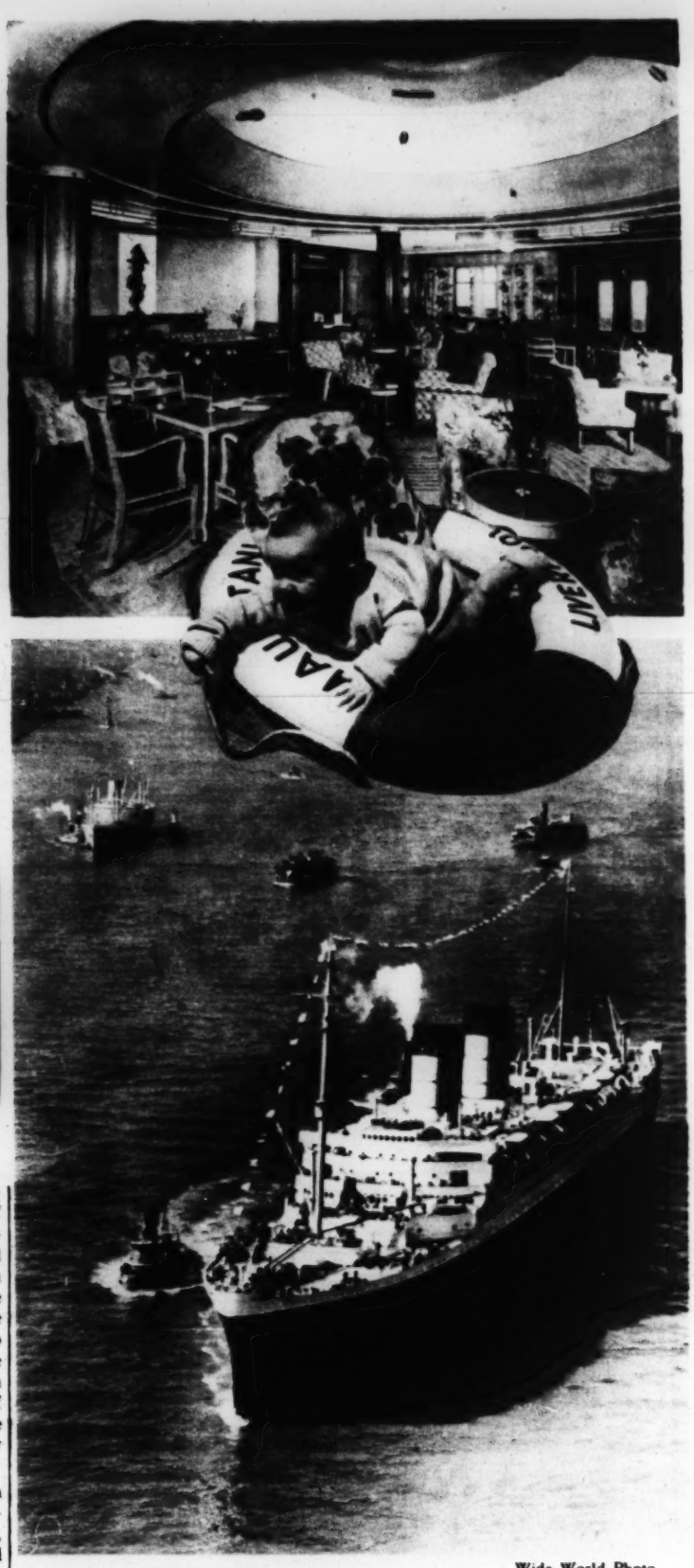
CAPTAIN A. T. BROWN
Master of the Mauretania

Offices are usually closed from 12:30 to 1:30, to give the hard-pressed, though always courteous, workers a chance to lunch and rest from the busy whirl.

The merry round begins again soon after lunch, with passengers drifting back to put some question about luggage or landing arrangements. Perhaps the whim has seized someone to hop the "Flying Scotsman" from Kings Cross Station in London and go whizzing up to the Hie'lands—more office work for the Travel Bureau.

And, as in thousands of offices ashore, work piles steadily up to a late-afternoon peak—and stays there. About 5 or 6 p. m. the triumphant couples come racing "home" with the trophies of the day's Scavenger Hunt: the bottle corks, the piece of string exactly 6 feet long, the canceled stamps and other such gay trivia. That's when the word game experts turn in their lists, and the lady in A 61 remembers why she marked one of her trunks "wanted on voyage."

And, like as not, while you're dipping into your caviar blinis at 7:30, the work in the Mauretania's offices will still be going on, behind closed doors. For they'll tell you—with that same cheerful overstatement you'd employ if you were in the midst of a busy stretch in your own office—that the "white-collar" seaman, no less than the men on the bridge, has a "24-hours-a-day" job. H. B. A.



Wide World Photo

THE NEW LINER STIRS MEMORIES OF HER FAMOUS PREDECESSOR
An Aerial View of the New Mauretania as She Arrived in New York Harbor on Her Maiden Voyage From Liverpool. The Old "Maure," From 1907 to 1929 the World's Fastest Ship, Was Broken Up for Scrap in 1935. Above: Cabin Class Lounge in the New Liner. Insert: Seven-Months-Old Joan Gorman, the Youngest Passenger on the Ship's First Run

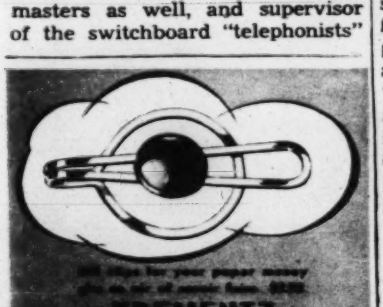
. . Doctor of Humane Letters

(Continued from Page 4)

Russian Revolution, in her red boots and kerchief. The European guests I have wished to help to a more accurate idea of American scholarship and American life. They sometimes think America is all skyscrapers, and I am glad to have them enjoy our countryside and garden. I arrange that they meet groups of girls, too, in informal gatherings here. They go away, I think, with a very different idea of American education, and a greater respect for and appreciation of our young people. As a European I know what they have been thinking, and can discuss it with them.

You ask me what I feel I have done in particular for my husband in his position. I cannot think of a thing. He is so thoroughly capable of managing his own affairs that he is better off if I let him do so. At first I tried to protect him from so many visitors (I believe he is the most accessible college president in the world), but I soon learned that I did not help him in that way. For one thing, he knows best whom he should see. For another, people do not tire him.

Such a position as this has unlimited opportunities, and there are many things I see which I have not been able to do. I should have liked to have had the faculty and girls here more often, to take more courses with them, and to get to know each student better. But in all the years since I first came here, a German with the World War going on, I have known nothing but kindliness and consideration from everyone. So, as I leave this place, I am filled with gratitude for so much friendliness. It has come from all—from faculty, trustees, students, and from those who have worked on the place. I have also learned what a wonderful and beautiful thing is loyalty to an institution. It permeates a whole body of people from gardener to president. It enables even the humblest worker to do his daily tasks generously, without expecting special recognition.



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LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX.

SINCE OCTOBER LAST there has been a questioning in many countries: What has become of the Popular Front in France? It cannot have disappeared—the impulses that gave it being were too strong not to survive in some degree, in some altered alignment. An authoritative explanation of the situation, from the Socialist point of view, was obtained by the Monitor's European Editorial Manager from Pierre Brossolette, Foreign Editor of the Socialist organ, Le Populaire, of which Former Premier Leon Blum is Political Director. M. Brossolette is a recognized authority on both French and European politics generally. Until recently he was chief French radio commentator on international affairs. As a member of the Socialist Party he was a collaborator with M. Blum during the Popular Front days, but enjoyed a reputation for retaining independent views.

A recurrent topic is the conscientious objector, and a dozen points of view could be developed in relation to it. When the subject came up in a recent editorial conference, in connection with the British conscription program, the names of two men who had expressed vigorous views on pacifism: Aurel Kolnai, author of "War Against the West," who writes from Paris, and Oswald Garrison Villard, author of "Fighting Years," who keeps up an active speaking and writing career after his long years as editor of The Nation. Both men responded with articles at once.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

Great was the agreeable stir not so long ago when Smith authorities decided that an honorary degree should be bestowed on the wife of the retiring president, William Allan Neilson. In more senses than one Mrs. Neilson is a retiring college president's wife, but eventually she was persuaded to talk to Miss Taylor, editor of the Monitor's education pages.

How are the Czechs getting along under the new regime? This question kept recurring during editorial discussions, and finally an answer came in from a journalist who has traveled much in Europe.

* * *

Vacation is a lively topic around a newspaper office for a special reason that does not obtain in business activities that have a seasonal lull during the warmer months. Ingenuity has to be exercised in order to accommodate the workers with the times they would like to be away, while keeping in adjustment the need for a sufficient staff to carry on production requirements that vary little from week to week. Five staff writers were invited to discuss vacations, and we think that readers will find their own sentiments echoed by one or another, perhaps several, of these holiday vignettes.

That Hollywood favorites should have gone in for avocations which help to fill in their "at liberty" periods, as well as promise an occupation when they are no longer in screen work, is one of most interesting modern manifestations of the motion picture profession. Gone are the days when film players were, as a class, called lacking in foresight, as Frank Daugherty makes clear.

In the forefront of modern designers for some years now is Norman Bel Geddes, whose interests, Janet Mabie reminds us, include architecture, industry and the theater. Raymond Massey, who came into popularity this season with his acting in "Abe Lincoln of Illinois," was Norman Bel Geddes's choice for the title role when he made his production of "Hamlet" in New York a few years ago on ramps and platforms, with dramatic spotlighting that enabled Shakespeare to be played as written, in a succession of brief scenes.

* * *

Our Scottish correspondent has called to our attention a misstatement in an article called "Work for Animals," in the May 27 Magazine Section. She writes: "The article says that the Duchess of Hamilton is the wife of Scotland's premier Duke, the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale who is M. P. for East Renfrewshire, Scotland. This statement is wrong. The Duchess of Hamilton is the wife of Scotland's premier Duke, the Duke of Hamilton, and the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, who is M. P. for East Renfrewshire, is her son."

Letters

Fair Treatment . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

Permit me to express my very high appreciation of the full and fair treatment of the New Deal presented by Professor William Yandell Elliot, in the June 3 issue of the Monitor Magazine Section. I was impressed with it at the time, and write to say how excellent I think it is. If all public questions were treated as fully and fairly, it would be a great help to newspaper readers who desire to understand complicated public questions, but do not have time to give to the research necessary for going to the bottom of them.

HAYNE DAVIS

New York City.

..Drive On—And On

(Continued from Page 8)

vations and find when you arrived that the place wasn't what you had hoped?" interrupted Doe briskly. "What did you do then?"

"Just stayed," Coe admitted meekly, "and found after a few days that it was more interesting than it looked on the surface."

"Ah, but you don't have to waste those days if you have your car. You should pick the cream. You come into a place in the evening. It may look as though it had been made to order. But by morning you're off again, as free as air."

"But how do you find those places?" asked Coe dubiously. "They're not spaced just a day's trip apart."

"Judgment, my boy, is what you need," Doe encouraged him. "Judgment and experience. By the middle of the afternoon you should be willing to stop if you find the right place."

"But I seem to see attractive places only in the morning," Coe insisted.

"Well, then, stop in the morning" Doe said tolerantly. "There's no law against it. Maybe that will get you in step. I remember one day when we drove only 20 miles, and we didn't feel the day was wasted. You're not tied to a schedule. You don't have to travel at all if you feel like a day off or a week."

The train was coming into the city and the two men prepared to depart. "Seriously," said Doe, as he folded his unread paper, "if you are looking for a change more than for a rest, you can't beat an automobile vacation. I'm going again this summer. Canada maybe. Possibly into the mountains. Along the shore. Around the lakes. I don't know just where. And we don't have to decide until we're on our way. Want to come?"

"Perhaps," said Coe cautiously. "I'll think it over. . . . M'm. . . . 'The winding highway' . . . 'joy of discovery' . . . 'new and unexpected places' . . . it does sound inviting. I'll have a look at the map. Now if we could hold to not more than 200 miles a day, I think I might. . . ."

E. F. MELVIN

. . Resorts . .

(Continued from Page 9)

the other. Yes, you may sleep through every breakfast if you wish to, but more than likely you'll be up betimes the second morning—for what is so lovely as a walk before breakfast? Unless, of course, it is a stroll in the moonlight.

Then there are long, sunny hours to fill with golf, tennis, ping pong, croquet, swimming, boating, riding. One advantage of many resorts is that you need not have your own party to enjoy these sports. You are sure to meet congenial fellow enthusiasts with whom to share various games. If you do not find them at your dining table or around the clubhouse hearth, then you'll meet them in one of the open tournaments or impromptu entertainments arranged by the management to get their guests acquainted.

Concerts, dancing, and an occasional movie will help to while away the evening hours—if you can bear to spend them indoors. Most fun of all, though, will be the times you gather informally around the piano and sing the night away to one favorite tune after another.

We love the tiny cabin that is our bedroom, hidden among the pines down on the point overlooking the bay. From its wee, screened-in porch not another cabin or tent is visible, only a vista of sea and sky. Here we have all the advantages of a castle of our own and none of the responsibilities. Here we can spend an entire morning in seclusion; yet a five-minute walk takes us to the clubhouse and a wealth of diversions. We enjoy mingling with the other guests—there are always new friends and interesting acquaintances to make—but we enjoy them the more for being able to seclude ourselves when we feel like it.

If this is the year when travel does not appeal, when you'd just like to "stay put" in one beautiful spot, then by all means choose a resort and go to it.

ALICE MYERS

..Hiking and Biking

(Continued from Page 9)

world by giving it the hostel idea; and the English, demonstrating their usual ability for turning a good idea to their own monetary advancement, came forward with the three-speed bicycle. Hostels are simply conveniently (usually) located farmhouses or dormitories where members may pause for rest and refreshment at minimum cost. The gear-shift bicycle permits making the journey from hostel to hostel in relative comfort.

Spread of the hostels has been rapid. In addition to the rolling hostel in which Miss Locke will travel, there are nine other extensive trips in America and Canada scheduled this summer, as well as ten foreign tours. The American Hostel headquarters in Northfield, Mass., will be delighted to send you a membership card and full directions, with maps, for as short or as long a trip as you care to take. Cost: $2. Many hostelers take two complete clothing changes, washing out one set each night in the hostel's facilities. They also carry a bit of sugar, salt, and similar staples with them, buying produce along the way, and other food at the hostel commissary, where they prepare it for themselves. Clothing is usually carried in saddle bags over the rear wheels and some buy little wire baskets that fit over the handlebars for carrying food.

But, of course, one doesn't ride a bicycle up Pikes Peak, or down into the Grand Canyon. Such rugged wonders call for the rugged qualities, all of which brings us to the question: Why walk?

Thoreau told the meaning of sauntering. The word is beautifully derived from idle people who roved about the country in the Middle Ages and asked charity, under pretense of going à la Sainte Terre, to the Holy Land, till the children exclaimed, "There goes a Sainte-Terrer," a saunterer, a Holy-Lander. "They who never go to the Holy Land in their walks . . . are indeed mere idlers and vagabonds," Thoreau concludes, "but they who do go there are saunterers in the good sense, such as I mean." ROBERT R. MULLEN

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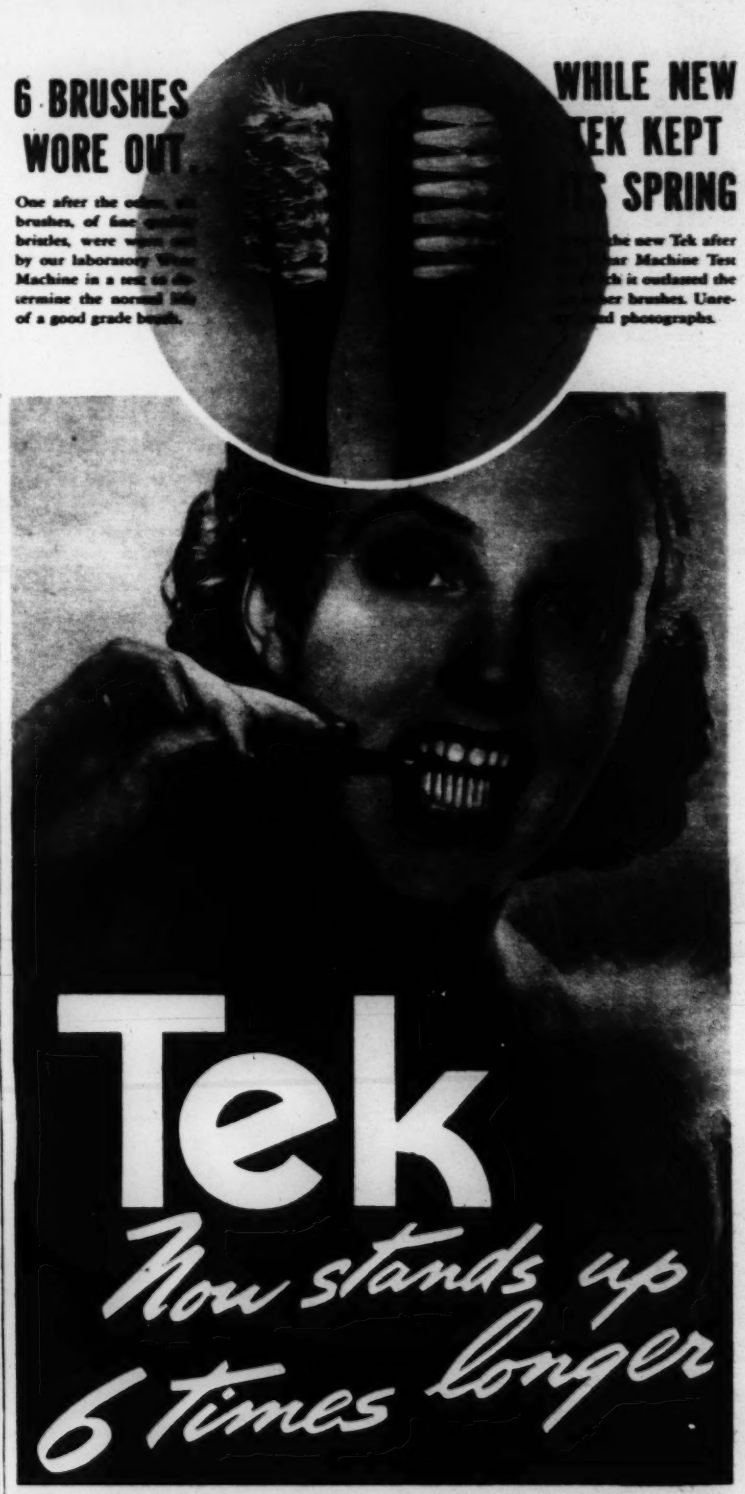

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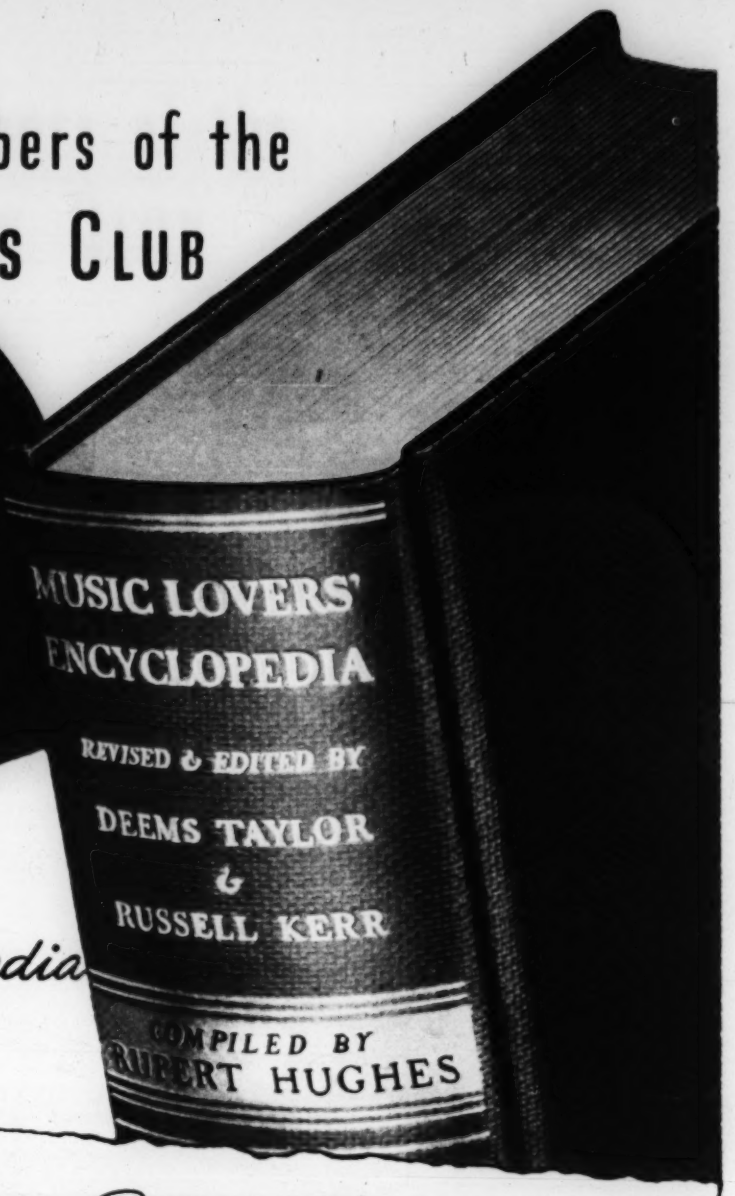

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